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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,037—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th April.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3350	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,
				FRIDAY.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	22nd ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

April 18th May 2nd May 16th

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st April.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 9th, 1894.

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1894.

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ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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Made simply with boiling water or milk.

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DIRECTOR.....MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.
TO-NIGHT! THURSDAY, 12TH APRIL,
"THE MOUNTEBANKS."
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.—CHARLEY'S AUNT,
AND A
COMIC CONCERT,
In which
Miss VERA PATEY
Will Introduce
THE GREAT SERPENTINE DANCE
With all the Sensational Effects as produced at the Folies Bergeres, Paris.

NOTICE.
Nothing approaching this Dance has ever been witnessed before in the East!!

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"MOROCCO BOUND."
"Have you seen the Harem?"
In Active Preparation—
MARITANA, the MUSICAL EVENT of the SEASON.
Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.
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A CONCERT
Will be given
BY THE ABOVE SOCIETY
ON TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL, at 9-30 P.M.,
In the TOWN HALL.
CANTATA,
"THE ERL KING'S DAUGHTER,"
BY NIELS GADE.
For Soli, Chorus and Orchestra,
About 60 PERFORMERS.

By Kind Permission of COL. SYMONS, and the Officers, Several Members of the BAND of the K. O. Y. L. Infantry will play in the Orchestra.

SOLOISTS:

Herr Oluf..........Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
The Mother..........Mrs. MACBETH.
The Erl King's Daughter..........Miss N. TUDBALL.
PIANO..........Miss FLOWER.
Hony. Conductor..........Captain HEYMAN.

TICKETS to be had from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Unreserved, Re. 1.

THE BOMBAY-JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "MUKE MARU," ARRIVED from Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be presented before the goods are removed from the Landing Sheds, otherwise they will not be entertained.

TATA & SONS,
Agents,
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 10th April 1894.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 14th April, this being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th instant, both Dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 11th April, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have DISPENSED with the Services in my Shop, in the Mooljee Jaitha's Cloth Market, of my MEHTA, MUGGON PARBHURAM, a Sidpuri Brahamin, as and from FRIDAY, the 6th April, 1894. I warn my Customers and others from dealing with the Man in My Name unless at his or their own risk and peril.—Dated Mooljee Jaitha's Cloth Market, 7th April, 1894.

આણંદજી વાલજી,
i.e., ANUNDJEE VALLJEE.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 66.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 12 noon (Local time), for the Supply of Country-manufactured RUM at the Stations and in Quantities noted below, on the 27th April, 1894, from the date of acceptance to 31st March 1895.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Stations.	Estimated quantities.	Remarks.
Bombay, Gallons	3,030	
Poona „	2,250	
Mhow „	1,228	
Deesa „	438	
Karachi „	973	
Kamptee „	600	
Jubulpore „	1,284	

C. S. D. LESLIE, LIEUT.,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Commt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, April 10, 1894.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIGS and RAISINS.

JUST RECEIVED, per P. & O. "GANGES"

A Small Consignment of
SMYRNA
FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality
NON PLUS ULTRA,
NEVER IMPORTED IN INDIA.
Packed in Neat Paper Boxes
of nearly 3 lbs each.

Figs	per	Packet	Rs. 2
Raisins Sultanie, Seedless	„	„	2-8

N.B.—The Consignment being a Small one, Gentlemen are requested to book their Orders soon to prevent disappointment.

Apply Sharp to
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ......Rs. 16,57,900.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—
3 Months } at 5 per cent. per annum.
4 Months }
Further particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANTWERP INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—1894.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS (in the Indian Section) who may have Secured Space through the Reporter on Economic Products, Calcutta, are informed that Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta, have been APPOINTED by the Government of India as FORWARDING AGENTS. The Exhibition OPENS on the 5th May, consequently Contributions will be too late unless Despatched within the next few days.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons CLAIMING against the Estate of LIONEL CHASE BARTON, late of CROWOOD RAMSBURY, in the County of Wilts, England, a retired Major-General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, who died at Weston Super Mare in the County of Somerset, England, on the 24th day of October, 1893, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 3rd day of April 1894 to Thomas Withey Cuffe, Esq., are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator, at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property belonging to him, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 5th day of April, 1894.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

THE ROYAL CONNAUGHT BOAT CLUB (POONA).

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of LIQUOR and MESSING at the Club House, at Kirkee, for a period of 2 years from the 1st June, 1894.

The form of Tender and conditions of contract can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 50 as Earnest money.

Tenders must reach the Undersigned before Noon on the 30th instant.

The Deposit on Rejected Tenders will be refunded.

Only experienced Messmen need apply, and each Tender must be accompanied by Copies of Certificates.

TOM LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, P. B. Club.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
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CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

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January 1894.

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The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Absolute Security Funds now exeed...... £8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

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Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

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„ „	1885	„	966,107
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„ „	1892	„	2,033,053

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

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Total Accumulated Funds.................... „ 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

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Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
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		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
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The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
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COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
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Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

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A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

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Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

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(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychinine).

This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

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Officiating Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
BOMBAY BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,152½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mgo.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	220
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	300 225
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	[illegible]
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	100
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	[illegible]
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In	Liquidation			
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,5'C	Rs. 300	4,700
Do. New Issue.	500	875	625	Rs. 75	1,175
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	600	600	3 pr. c	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 7½	1,275
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	200	200	Rs. 20	232
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	200	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Geyer & Co., Ld.	,500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	8,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,800	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	600	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	306
Kurrachee Landing	500	300	300	30	150
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	8
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 16	99
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	[illegible]	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	[illegible]	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	[illegible]	100	100	Rs. 7	88
Port Canning Co.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Firein.	[illegible]	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	[illegible]	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	[illegible]	500	100	60	977½
Thacker & Co.	[illegible]	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	[illegible]	25	all 100 25	5	19xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	[illegible]	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	[illegible]	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	[illegible]	,100	100	Nil	42
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	[illegible]	5 0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	[illegible]	500	500	20	300
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	...	170
Britannia Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Central India	[illegible]	500	500	Rs. 30	1,060xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	—	760
Connaught Mills	[illegible]	500	500	10 pr. ct	580
Colaba Land & Mill	[illegible]	700		Rs. 10	555
Coorla Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	[illegible]	100	100	50	440
David Mill	[illegible]	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	[illegible]	500	500	10 pr. ct.	480
Framjee Petit	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hindustan	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30dvd	645
Hinganghat Mill	[illegible]	500		4	660
Howard and Bulloughs	[illegible]			2	
Hyderabad	[illegible]	500	500	Rs. 1	485
Imperial Cotton	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,160
Indian Manfg.	[illegible]	500	500	...	265
James Greaves	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,135xd
Jaffer Alli	[illegible]	500	500	10 pr. ct	505
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	500	500	Nil	340
Jewraj Baloo	[illegible]		250		120
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	[illegible]		,000	35	805xd
Khandeish	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	[illegible]	1,500	1,000	30	620
Khatao Makunjee	[illegible]	250	250	Nil	725
Leopold	[illegible]	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Lord Reay Mfg	[illegible]	100	103	15per ct.	143
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	35	600
Madras United	[illegible]	1,000	1,600	40	775
Mahaluxmee	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Manockjee Petit	[illegible]	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Mazagon	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,585
Morarji Goculdas	[illegible]	0	250	6	120
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Madura Mills	[illegible]	108	100		
National	[illegible]	100	100	Nil.	pa-
New Great Eastern	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Oriental	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	[illegible]	625	625	Nil	322½
Queen Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,210
Ripon Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Nil	412½
Sassoon	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sholapore Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Soonderdas	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	...	1,305
Southern India	[illegible]	,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Southern Mahratta	[illegible]	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Sun Mills, Ld.	[illegible]	250	250	12½	340
Star of India	[illegible]	250	250	12½	155
Swadeshi Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	[illegible]	500	500	Rs. 15	430xd
Veolshunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	[illegible]	1,000	1,00	50	55)
Victoria Mills	[illegible]	500	900	15	500
Western India	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	25	275
Wadia Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Union Mills, Ld	[illegible]	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	— —	— 500
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly Rs.	
Akbar	[illegible]	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	[illegible]	500	all		45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	[illegible]	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	955
Apollo	[illegible]	2,400	2,200	90	26
Bellary	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	11	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	[illegible]	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	[illegible]	125	125	dvd Rs.7	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	[illegible]	200	200	 14	107½ 207½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	[illegible]	200	all		195
Colaba	[illegible]	1,880	1,880	20	290
East India	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,260
English Press and Manfg.	[illegible]	250	—		105
Fort	[illegible]	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	[illegible]	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ld.	[illegible]	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	[illegible]	400	all	4	115
Khangaum	[illegible]	450	450	Nil	375
Mahomadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	[illegible]	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	[illegible]	400	400	Nil	392½
Mummar M.	[illegible]	250	all	Nil	220
New Berar	[illegible]	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	[illegible]	125	125	Nil	118
Prince of Wales	[illegible]	500	500	Rs35dvd	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	[illegible]	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	[illegible]	500	500	20	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	[illegible]	1,000	00	180	1,800
Sind	[illegible]	2,000	750	35	515
Sorab Woollen Mills	[illegible]	250	250	Nil 16	10 220
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	[illegible]	200	all	...	215
Volkart	[illegible]	1,001	1000	Rs. 0	985

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	27-15
China Leaf	„	27-9 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	27-3
Do. do. new	„	27-0
Australia do.	„	27-9
Bombay do.	„	27-11
English Sovereigns	„	17-10
Do. Drazons	„	17-9
Bar Silver 17 Botteres	„	87-8
Do. 17½ do.	„	87-8
Carolus Dollars	„	195 Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	180
5-Francs	„	310-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions opens, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, Election of a Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Departmental Examination of Customs' Officers, Town Hall.
Willard's Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
The Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Inishowen Head (s), and H. M. S, Brisk, from Colombo ; Sirdhana (s), Rangoon ; Gisela (s), Trieste ; and Japan (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Aldgate (s), for Dunkirk ; La Seyne (s), Aden ; and Westmeath (s), Antwerp.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Sirdhana entered, and the steamers La Seyne, Aldgate, and Westmeath left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Gisela and Vasna entered, and the steamer Nurani left the dock yesterday.

Y. M. C. A.—At the Byculla Branch, Mr. G. R. M. Roche will read a paper this evening on "A few Facts about Australia." The meeting is open to all.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,971, the daily average being 160. The total of new patients was 862.

BITTEN BY A MONKEY.—Mr. W. H. Beckle, leading stoker, her Majesty's steamship Pigeon, was bitten on his left thigh by a monkey at the Victoria Gardens, at 1 p.m., on Tuesday. Mr. Beckle was treated at the J. J. Hospital and sent home.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Besant Kumar Ra Bahadur of Digapati, in Bengal, accompanied by fourteen followers, arrived in Bombay on Monday last, and put up at Nepean Sea Road, where he remained till Tuesday evening, when he left Bombay for Poona in company with his followers.

MARATHI CALENDAR.—We have received a copy of a Marathi calendar, the Native Punchang, issued by the executors of the late Mr. Atmaram Kanoba, the proprietor of Gunput Krushnaji's Press. It is nicely got up and will certainly prove valuable as a book of reference to the native public.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—With reference to a report in yesterday's paper of an application made for the exemption from service on the Special Jury of Mr. W. T. O'Brien, who was stated to be a partner in the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., we are requested to state that the gentleman is not a partner in the firm above-mentioned.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Indian S. S. Union was held in the drawing-room of Miss Gardiner's residence, Gowalia Tank Road, on Tuesday evening, the Rev. R. M. Gray presiding. After a discussion on the work and aims of Sunday School teachers, the officers and committee were elected for the ensuing year. The Rev. R. M. Gray was re-appointed president, and Miss Abbott, secretary, Mr. Ingles being elected treasurer and assistant secretary.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Tuesday evening the dead body of a Hindu, apparently aged forty years, was found floating in the Gowalia Tank. The police were informed, and the body was removed from the tank. Information was circulated throughout the town, but no one could identify the body, which was then removed to the morgue, where Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest. The jury returned an open verdict.

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V Rifles will play the following programme at 6 p.m.

March	Tannhauser	Wagner.
Overture	Orpheus	H. Saro.
Valse	Life of an Artist	Strauss.
Spring Song		Mendelsohn.
Potpourri	Lohengrin	Wagner.
Hussar Ride		Spindler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—The first anniversary of this Union will be celebrated at the People's Free Reading Room and Library, Fort, from Tuesday till Saturday. To-day at 8-30 p.m., a "sermon" will be preached by Pandit Krishnaram Ichharram ; to-morrow 8-30 p. m., a lecture on "Knowledge and Ignorance" will be delivered, and on Saturday at 8 p. m. Shashtri Norhori Godesa will lecture on the "Regeneration of the Sanskrit Language." On Sunday, at 9 p. m., a social gathering will be held Hari Kirtan and musical concert.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Succaram Pandoo, a Hindu, aged thirty years, was yesterday charged by Superintendent Sweeny before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with driving his shigram on Babula Tank Road, at 8 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, in a rash and negligent manner, thereby causing a fracture of the right leg to one Mr. John Fritchly, a Eurasian, aged seventy-nine years. The complainant was, at the time of the accident, going along the road, when he was knocked down by the victoria and two of the wheels passed over his right leg. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one months' hard labour.

ALLEGED BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A LAD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Good placed Haji Ahmed Haji Mahomed, a Mahomedan, aged thirty years, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of committing an offence under Sections 511 and 377 of the Indian Penal Code. It appears that the accused committed the offence on the person of a lad, named Davia Yellapa, aged eleven years, at his room at 5th Lane, Cammatteepoora. The accused was seen in the act by several people from outside the room. On the police being called, accused escaped through a back door, and hid himself in the room of a neighbour, who was away from home at that time. Accused was subsequently arrested. The Magistrate, after recording some evidence, postponed the case.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Madhowrao Jagunathjee Pingle, the nephew of the Hon'ble Jagunnathjee Sunkersett, died at Bombay, at his family house last Wednesday week, at the advanced age of eighty years. He was a prominent and almost the oldest living member of the Dywadniya community. Mr. Modhowrojee was the owner of extensive lands, on which the present Small Cause Court and the offices are located. He also laid a claim before Government to the Government Middle Schools Buildings and the land on which the same stands, situated near the Small Cause Court. He has left a daughter and her family surviving, and his death is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relations, as the true type of an orthodox Hindu.

DEPARTURE OF THE GAEKWAREE PRINCES.—Their Highnesses Princes Fathesing Raojee, the heir-apparent, Jaysing Raojee and Shivajee Raojee Gaekwars, who arrived here from Baroda on Sunday, left for Poona, *en route* for Mahableshwar on Tuesday night, by the 10-15 p.m. passenger train. While here, they paid visits to their grandmother, H. H. the Maharanee Jumnabai Saheb, C.I., who has been staying in Bombay for the past fortnight for the benefit of her health, under the treatment of Dr. Bhalchandra and others. The Princes were accompanied by Shreemant Ouchitraojee, Mankorees Ingle and Salunkeraojee, Dr. Ballabhai, Khangi Karbharee, and twenty-five followers. The Gaekwaree Vakeel saw them off by rail from the Victoria Terminus. The other children of H. H. the Gaekwar are still here.

RAID ON A DEN OF GAMBLERS.—At the instance of Inspector Holdway, Imam Alli, a notorious gambler and fourteen others, were yesterday placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, the first accused being charged with keeping a common gaming-house, at Bhandari Street, Null Bazaar, and the rest together with the first, with gaming therein with cards, dice, and money. On certain information received, Inspector Holdway, in company with a couple of policemen, proceeded to the house of the first accused on Tuesday midnight, and arrested all the men in the act of gambling. Rs. 30-6-0 were found on the ground. The first prisoner, who had been previously convicted for a similar offence, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40 or in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 10 and 11 were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—The half-yearly examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court commenced yesterday in the office of Mr. G. H. Farran, Commissioner and Taxing Master, High Court. The examiners are Mr. G. H. Farran, Mr. E. B. Raikes, acting Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. Roughton of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors. The undermentioned articled clerks appeared at the examination:—1. Mr. Framjee Ardasir Rana, articled clerk to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi. 2. Mr. Madhowjee Virjee Broker, articled clerk to Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga. 3. Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Bastavala, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee. 4. Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjibhoy Sukhia, articled clerk to Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen. 5. Mr. Shripad Khunderao Vijayakur, articled clerk to Mr. Khunderao Morojee. 6. Mr. Muncharsha Bomonjee Chothia, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw. 7. Mr. Chandulal Dayaboy Kankodivala, articled clerk to Messrs. Tyebjee and Dyabhoy.

NATIVE WORKMANSHIP.—Mr. R. H. Bana of Naosari who owns a Cologne-water factory there, has worked up a beautiful artificial bouquet of perfumed flowers. The bouquet is got up with such excellent taste and skill that it is difficult to make out without close inspection whether the flowers are genuine or not. The perfume is not likely to be lost for many years. The design is intended to serve a double purpose. When kept in a flower-vase on a table it can easily pass for a bouquet of genuine flowers or can be placed in a chest of drawers containing clothes. In the latter case the clothes are saved from destruction by insects and are pleasantly scented. Mr. Bana's perfumeries are so well known in Guzerat that it is needless to speak in their praise. This enterprising young man has carried off at several exhibitions medals and prizes for manufacturing excellent perfumery. His Cologne-water is an excellent and economical substitute for the costly European perfumes ; and it is well suited to the taste of natives. The perfume may be appropriately given as a birthday or wedding present. The price for the bouquet (Rs. 2) is very moderate considering the labour necessarily spent in working it up.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE DEWAN OF BARODA AND OTHER OFFICERS.—H. H. the Princess Indera Rajabai Saheb Gaekwar, who had accompanied her brothers to Bombay, soon after her arrival here on Sunday, suddenly became seriously ill and great anxiety was caused to her parents, now in Europe at Bareville, and who were informed by wire of this circumstance. They frequently made telegraphic enquiries of the Dewan Saheb Manibhai and the Vakeel Bhaskarao Pitale as to their daughter's alarming condition, and these were all replied to. The minister came here on Monday morning, and measures were taken to do all in human power, to effect a speedy recovery. Her Highness, under the skilful treatment of an eminent doctor of the city, assisted by her own doctors, is gradually improving. She and her youngest brother, H. H. Prince Dhairsee Raojee are staying in Warden Road with Shreemants Okajee Raojee, Narayan Raojee, Drs. Shumsudeen and Padvadkur, the personal manager, and a large staff. After making all arrangements, H. E. the Dewansaheb, accompanied by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and the Revenue Commissioner, both of whom happened to be here, left for Baroda on Monday by the Ahmedabad mail train. These ministerial officers and the Naib Dewan R. B. Dhondeskar form the able ministers, and are the pillars on which hang the present administration of the Baroda State. The Hon'ble Fazulbhai Vishram, R.B. B B. Pitale, Messrs, Ghellabhai Harridass, Shewjee, Shreemont Noroyan Raojee, Vamonrao Damodarjee Balkrishnarao Pitale and several others, were present at the Grant Road station, to meet these distinguished officers. R. S. V. Y. Vaniker has gone to Europe to join H. H. the Gaekwar's staff and Mr. Abbas Tyebjee returns to Baroda immediately.

THE RIPON MUSIC CLUB, BANDORA BRANCH.— The above club was formally inaugurated at Hill Road, Bandora, on Sunday evening. A large number of guests, comprising many residents of Bandora, as well as some members of the Ripon Music Club at Bombay, were present. The premises were tastefully decorated with flowers and lit up brilliantly with closed lights. Mr. Shamrao Vithal, having been voted to the chair, the audience was treated to a choice selection of music, both vocal and instrumental, secular and comic, by the members of the Club. The proprietors, Mr. N. R. Vacha, and Mr. M. N. Havas-Maneck, then asked the honorary Secretary, Mr. Rustim R. Wadia, to read a paper explaining the aims and object of the club. At the close of the secretary's report, Mr. Heerjee H. Wadia and Mr. Eduljee N. Dubash both spoke in praise of music and dwelt upon the necessity of such clubs among educated people. The chairman then addressed the meeting at some length, and gave a hurried but interesting discourse on the subject of music. Its importance, he said, was fully admitted by the Indians in ancient times, who regarded it as a divine art, Music and dancing were reckoned as accomplishments among the Hindu kings and their families. Unfortunately in these times, it had fallen from its high pedestal and was now cultivated in its greatest perfection by the poor professional classes only, though in the southern presidency, he said, the *elite* of Hindu society still studied the art, and their women-folk learnt it as a graceful embellishment of home life. Music was a powerful factor in stimulating the feelings, and was an aid to religious revivals. Those who had heard *Hari Kirtans* or seen the Pandharpur pilgrims, would testify to the religious fervour awakened on such occasions. Mr. Shamrao congratulated the Parsis generally on their attempts to create a taste for Indian music, and the promoters of that evening's movements particularly for their efforts in the same direction. The club, he said, had another good object in view, viz., to promote social intercourse between men of different castes and creeds. After some remarks from Mr. Anandrao R. Palcharkar, the party adjourned for light refreshments and dispersed at about 7-30 p. m.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

YESTERDAY the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court, and disposed of the following other matters :—

RE LILADHAR SHAMJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an adjournment of the hearing for a week, on the ground that the counsel on the other side had gone out of Bombay. Mr. Inverarity, for one of the opposing creditors, consented to a week's postponement, which was granted by his lordship.

RE JAMNADAS MANEKLAL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order which was granted for a week on the last court day by consent. Mr Kirkpatrick, for one of the opposing creditors, opposed the application, on the ground that the mortgage of his property by the insolvent was a collusive mortgage. His Lordship, after hearing counsel on both sides, in refusing the application, remarked that the transaction appeared to him to be suspicious.

RE BAPU BIN MANKUJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ghamat, for the insolvents, applied for an interim order. Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvents had not deposited their books of account. Mr. Ghamat said that the books of account were with another partner, who was now dead. His lordship granted the usual interim order.

RE JACOB SARON.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Robertson, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the defence set up by the insolvent was a vexatious one. His lordship refused the application.

RE GOKALDAS VASONDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. His lordship refused the application, remarking that the schedule was unsatisfactory.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. BRISK.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER BRISK, under the command of Captain C. B. Streeten, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trincomalee, which she left on the 4th instant, Colombo being reached on the 6th instant, and left the following day for Bombay. When the Brisk proceeded from here in November, she visited Trincomalee and Calcutta, returned to Colombo, and then went to the Maldive Islands. From there she proceeded to Colombo, thence to Trincomalee, and then went to Port Blair and Rangoon, afterwards journeying to Madras. She has come here for the usual repairs, and will probably remain in Bombay harbour for about three weeks. Her future movements are unknown. Fine weather was experienced throughout.

IN allusion to the little regard which had been shown to some of his latest productions, Lord Lytton said to a friend—"After a certain age, we none of us read poetry with anything like the emotional response of our mental intercourse with the poets that we read when we are young. For this reason, every generation has its own poet, or set of poets. I have missed mine, and well knowing that what I write is written for that 'wallet' wherein 'Time puts alms for oblivion,' I should never write another line if it were not for 'the irresistible.'"

DENTO DONT is a much-admired Liquid Dentifrice, imparts a lily Whiteness to the Teeth, Sweet fragrance to the Breath and a Delightful feeling to the Mouth. 2s. 6d. of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, the Chief Judge.)

IMPORTANT TO PATENTEES.

DAVID HARRIS VS. J. F. BRADBURY.

IN this suit the plaintiff, who is a European residing at Parel, prayed judgment for a sum of one hundred pounds sterling, or Rs. 1,687-14-7, being the amount agreed to be paid to him by the defendant, who is a manager in the Luckmidas Khimji Mill, in accordance with an agreement made between the plaintiff and the defendant on the 7th May, 1891, and in the alternative for the same sum as the value of the services rendered by plaintiff to defendant in respect of the invention of a carding machine.

Mr. Lowndes, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bailey.

The plaintiff in his plaint stated that in the month of January, 1891, defendant requested him to assist him in carrying out a design for a carding machine invented by defendant, to make the working drawings therefor and a model thereof. Plaintiff consented to do so, and it was then arranged that the profits in respect of the said carding machine as and when it became in working operation, should be shared equally between plaintiff and defendant. Plaintiff alleged that defendant applied to him to so assist him in working out the design, as defendant had no necessary technical knowledge. In accordance with the above arrangement plaintiff made the necessary working drawings and the model of the machine, but such work, which was done in plaintiff's own time, occupied him from the 19th of January to the 19th of March, 1891, when the drawings and models were completed and handed over by plaintiff to defendant. Shortly afterwards, defendant having patented in India his invention according to the drawings and the models prepared by plaintiff, proceeded to England for the purpose of patenting the invention there, which he subsequently did. The defendant thereafter entered into an arrangement with Messrs. Asa, Lees and Company, whereby that firm acquired the exclusive right of making and selling the carding machine. Plaintiff stated that the said invention had proved a commercial success and was now being largely used in cotton mills in India, and defendant had for some time past been receiving a substantial royalty in respect of its use. On the 7th May, 1891, an agreement was come to between plaintiff and defendant under which, in consideration of the former waiving his right to a moiety of the profits of the invention, while defendant agreed to pay to plaintiff one hundred pounds sterling for services rendered as above mentioned. Plaintiff further stated that he had constantly called upon the defendant to pay the £100, but omitted to do so, and had from time to time put off plaintiff with promises. Plaintiff therefore prayed judgment for the amount.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, on behalf of defendant, denied the arrangement alleged to have been made between the parties as stated in the plaint. He also denied the agreement alleged to have come to between them on the 7th of May, 1891. The learned counsel stated that Rs. 100 had been paid into court as an outside value of the services rendered by plaintiff in making working drawings and a model. He urged that the patent in respect of which plaintiff made the drawings, having proved a failure, several most important alterations were made therein, and the defendant had to take out a fresh patent, the drawings of which were made in England. The latter patent was registered in Bombay, and was the one now working in some of the mills in Bombay. Plaintiff did not design any one single detail or any part of the carding machine. He only made the drawings and a model under the direction of defendant, whose subordinate he was in the mill. On the drawings, it was stated, in the plaintiff's own hand-writing that the patent was the defendant's and the words were added "drawn by David Harris." It appeared, therefore, that at the time plaintiff did not make or contemplate making any claim whatever in the invention. The plaintiff had on previous occasions made drawings for other inventions of the defendant and had been paid by the defendant at the rates varying from Rs. 80 to Rs. 59 for such drawing. Plaintiff was not a machinist at all, while defendant, counsel stated, was one of the best known authorities in Bombay on mill machinery, and was constantly called in as an arbitrator or umpire in such matters. Defendant had spent nearly £200 over the patent, towards which plaintiff had not contributed anything. He asked the court to dismiss the suit.

His Honour, in disposing of the case, said that it was improbable that such an agreement should have been come to verbally between the parties, and thought that if made at all, it ought to have been in writing. The plaintiff had not shown by evidence that he was an inventor of such a portion of the machine as to claim half share in the profit. The plaintiff claimed wedges as an invention, but his Honour held that such wedges had been used before, and therefore they could not be called an invention, and that plaintiff did not do work of such an inventive nature as to entitle him to half the profit. Plaintiff had by his own hand written the name of the defendant on the patent, and the explanation given by him for doing so was not at all satisfactory. His Honour doubted the plaintiff's statement as to the promise alleged to have been made by defendant to pay him £100 sterling. With regard to plaintiff's statement that the promise was made by defendant in the presence of three or four persons, his Honour remarked that plaintiff called only one witness who did not depose anything about such a promise. The question for the court to decide was, what sum the plaintiff should be paid for his trouble. The sum of Rs. 100 deposited by the defendant in court would be inadequate. His Honour, under the circumstances, passed a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 300 only, and certified Rs. 45 as the professional costs of the plaintiff's advocate.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

A PUBLIC meeting was held in Madras on Saturday evening, in the Banqueting Hall of Government House, to support the movement for the inauguration of a Pasteur Institute for India. Lord Wenlock presided, and in his opening speech His Excellency said that his position on the occasion was that of only a layman and inquirer. He did not think it possible for him to state definitely that Pasteur's system was absolutely the proper one, or the only one, for those affected to resort to, but as far as he could gather it was the only one known to the world. He referred to the opposition to the movement. As far as he could gather its opponents confined themselves to a destructive policy, and had no constructive policy of their own. Speaking for the Madras Government he said :—All I can say, is, that we have not committed ourselves beyond saying that if the matter is taken up by other Governments we shall not be backward in coming forward to take our share. We believe, as far as we have been able to form any opinion, that this particular method of treatment is the proper one.

Surgeon-Captain Crawford read a long and learned discourse on the efficacy of Pasteur's system. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hazlett then proposed: That the movement to establish to Pasteur Institute in India for the preventive treatment of hydrophobia, and for the investigation of those diseases, like cholera, leprosy, &c., peculiar to tropical countries, is worthy of support from all classes of the public ; and that the following gentlemen form a Pasteur Institute Committee, Madras Branch, with power to add to their number: The Commander-in-Chief, the Hon'ble Mr. Grose, Justices Sir T. Mutusawmier and Parker, General Van Straubenzee. Colonel Moore Raja Sir Suvalai Ramaswamy, Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee, Surgeon-Captain Markey, Mr. C. Phipps, Mr. Beauchamp, the Bishop of Madras, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels Bevan-Browne and Allison, Surgeon Major Maitland, Mr. F. Rowlandson, Dr. Rungappa, the Hon'ble Messrs. Arundel and Spring Branson, Dewan Bahadur R. Ragunath Row, Mr. C. Ramachandra Row Saib, and Surgeon-Captain Crawford, Honorary Secretary. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Justice parker and carried. On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Arundel an executive Committee, consisting of Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, Surgeon-Major Maitland, Mr. H. Beauchamp and the Honorary Secretary. was appointed to draw up an appeal for funds.

In acknowledging a vote of thanks, Lord Wenlock trusted that the Committee formed would be the means of giving an impetus to the Institute. He was fully satisfied, after hearing Surgeon-Captain Crawford, that such an Institute could not but be of great benefit to the country. The statistics were extremely convincing.

THE 9th Khas Gurkhas will have to remain at Lucknow for another year, as the financial difficulties of Government are an effectual bar to the location of the battalion in the hills. The cost of building new lines at whatever station may be eventually chosen in the Himalayas, will come into next year's military estimates. It is not, of course, advisable to keep Gurkhas in the plains during the hot weather and rains, but the 9th must make the best of their lot in Lucknow. In case of severe sickness, detachments could be moved up to Lansdowne and put under canvas there ; but it is hoped that the sepoys will stand the climate fairly well. Fortunately they are housed in comfortable barracks.

MUNK'S CODLAOTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Ship Queen of Scots, 1373 tons, Captain J Lamb, cleared yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 919 tons, Captain F N Frohawk, cleared yesterday for Zanzibar via Aden with a general cargo, Revd Du Boulay as cabin and 58 deck passengers.

THE s s Inishowen Head, 1,937 tons, Captain David Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Japan, 1,865 tons, Captain F W. Packham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (11th March), via coast ports with a general cargo, and Mr Wittaker as cabin and 9 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,055 tons, Captain J Black, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (25th March), via Colombo, and Malabar coast ports, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE s s Westmeath, 3,986 tons, Captain A Stone house, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Piers, and three children, Lieut Edwards, and Surgn Col E D Tandy.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Gesela, 2,613 tons, Captain F Cossovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (21st March), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr C Brinner, Mr W R Paul, Mr A Varza, Mr O Remers, Khan Bahadur T Sheriff and 18 deck.

THE French Mail Steamer LaSeyne, 1,151 tons, Captain L Blanc, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Marseilles—Mr Normam Brown, Mr Turner, Mr Goldberg, Major A. W. Hill, Mrs Fivi, Mr and Mrs H Hurt, Mrs D Lane, Mr and Mrs Cordeux, Captain, Mrs and Miss Mc Crea, Mr A Tison, Mrs H E Tison, Mr, Mrs and Miss Ede C Williams and child and Mrs C Mertins. For Aden—Dr T Bumiller. For Karachi—Mr A. A. Atherton, and Mr Cook, and 50 deck.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Inishowen Head (s)	Smith	Colombo.
	Sirdhana (s)	Black	Rangoon, March 25.
	Gesela (s)	Cossovich	Trieste, March 21.
	H. M. S. Brisk	Steveten	Colombo, April 7.
	Japan (s)	Packham	Calcutta, March 11.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Aldgate (s)	Cheshire	Dunkirk.
	La Seyne (s)	Blanc	Aden via Karachi.
	Westmeath (s)	Stonehouse	Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Ship Queen of Scots, Lamb, for Amsterdam.
Steamer Java, Frohawk, for Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Karagola, for Karachi.
„ Muke Maru, for China and Kobe.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
7	Lalpoora s	Stone	Bombay, March 27.
	Canara s	Jones	Moulmein, April 2.

DEPARTURES.

April 6.—Steamers Ameer, Scindia, Banda, Shahzada and Kasara ; and ship Fort Stewart.
April 7.—Steamers Mira and Rauenthaler.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 11.

FROM GLASGOW.
Persia s—10 bales papers, M Raghoonath.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Perth s—12 cases tobacco, E Russooljee.
Kirby Hall s—85 cases empty sodawater bottles, S Fazul.
FROM LONDON.
Tresco s—175 hogsheads paint of sorts, C Mooljee and Co ; 7 cases confectionery, M Abdool Carim and Co ; 27 cases oilmenstores, &c., H O Hajee Noormahomed ; 128 cases oilmenstores, &c., Dajibhoy Dadabhoy ; 6 cases soap and 3 cases provision, Daunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 2 cases toys, S C Majoo.
Shannon s—3 bales printing papers and 1 bale coloured papers, John Dickinson and Co.
FROM HULL.
Horatio s—125 drums boiled linseed oil, A Abdoolhoosen ; 300 cases matches, S A S Dawood.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Oceana s—76 cases steel hock, Phipson and Co.
FROM MARSEILLES.
LaSeyne's—25 cases champagne, H A Hormarjee.
FROM ANTWERP.
Benares s—27 cases playing cards, F Hoosenally ; 16 bales strawboards, E Abdool Hoosein.
Japan s—8 cases glassware, J Rahimtoola.
Banda s—12 cases playing cards, M H Gunee.
FROM HAMBURG.
Benares s—1 qr cask rectified spirit, C Sorabjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Kirby Hall s—70 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co ; 100 bales cotton waste, 130 bales twist waste, and 120 cotton, Pragjee Heerjee and Co ; 400 bales cotton waste, R Cursondas and Co ; 45 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons ; 114 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 436 bales cotton fly, and 14 bales waste twist, T Jewraj.
Arabia s—220 cwts coir yarn, J Lalljee ; 1,800 cwts myrabollams, Bhanjee Jaitha ; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee ; 148 bales cotton fly, Tcorsee Jewraj.
FOR GLASGOW.
Arabia s—1,005 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee.
FOR LONDON.
Arapahoe s—731 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersee ; 80 cwts tamarind, Damoder Jairam ; 281 cwts dry ginger, J Lalljee ; 130 cwts turmeric, R Mahomed ; 195 cwts buffaloe horns, P Damjee ; 4 pots rosa oil, Sorabsha and Co ; 168 cwts turmeric, and 80 cwts Colombo roots, K Khoosall ; 202 cwts coir yarn, J Lalljee.
Shannon s—12 casks condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.
FOR HAMBURG.
Gutenfels s—1,219 lbs tea, Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co ; 440 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co ; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Arapahoe s—12,000 cwts linseed and 1,599 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat pollards and 6,000 cwts wheat bran, the Bombay Flour Mill Co.
Birdsowald s—220 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 1,320 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
FOR HULL.
Horatio s—2000 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Graffse s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okiel.
Ailsa Craig s—400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 772 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy ; 185 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
Kt of St George s—2,001 cwts Mourased and 3000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 380 cwts castorseed, F Fischer and Co ; 899 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Govandjee.
FOR HAVRE.
Coustnnce s—4,001 cwts rapeseed F Fischer and Co ; 6,930 cwts rapeseed 2,499 cwts groundnuts and 6,800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoons and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Trefusis s—2,000 cwts poppy seed Ralli Brothers.
FOR TRIESTE.
Fresco s—165 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.
FOR VENICE.
Tresco s—400 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.
FOR AMSTERDAM.
Lord Erne s—30,015 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Ganges s—500 bales twist, E Noordin and Co,
FOR SHANGHAI.
Ganges—16 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 500 baless twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 350 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 10.

10 p.m.	78·6

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

8 a.m.	77·2
10 a.m.	82·6
p.m.	84·9
4 p.m.	85·6

SOME time ago it was announced that a movement was on foot in the N.-W. Provinces to provide assistance for discharged prisoners who have no visible means of support. Definite steps in this direction have now been taken. An influential society has been formed, and two meetings were held at Lucknow recently under the presidency of Sir Charles Crosthwaite. The principal object in view is to provide deserving indigent prisoners with implements to set them up in the trade which they had either acquired in jail or followed by profession, and to grant them a small subsistence allowance until they find suitable employment. To this end a carefully considered set of rules has been drawn up, a strong committee has been appointed, and it is expected that the Society will be able to begin work at an early date. The idea of smoothing as much as possible the path of the discharged prisoner who desires to redeem the past, to abstain from crime and to earn an honest livelihood, is as wise as it is merciful, and may be confidently commended to the attention of the generous and humane. It is a hopeful sign that the native members of the new Society have evinced a very keen and intelligent interest in its benevolent aims, and have given practical proof of their goodwill by liberal donations—an example which ought to be widely followed once the objects of the scheme become known to the public.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or white hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 3.
Godley, Major, Bengal, Derby Regt, on duty, from Umballa.
APRIL 11.
Hill, Major, Bo, 2nd Mid Regt, on leave, from Ahmednugger
Light, Capt, 17th Bo Infy, on leave, from Bhuj.
Stafford, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, from Rawal Pindi.
Wall, Lt, Bengal, 17th Cavy, on leave, from Umbal'a.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 10.
Newnham, Smith, Major, Bo Civil, on furlough, to Eng'and.
Garwood, 2nd Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Kirkee.
Dick, Lt, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.
APRIL 11.
Scott, Major, Bo, Ordnance Dept, on duty, to Kirkee.
McCrea, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Hill, Major, Bo, 2nd Middlesex Regt, on leave, to England.
Hewett, 2nd Lt, Ms, 1st Dorset Regt, on duty, to Wellington.
Cordington, Capt, Ms, 1st Dorset Regt, on duty, to Wellington.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th April, 1894.

1. As the General Officer Commanding has ordered that the arms of the Regiment are to be inspected by the Civil Chief Master Armourer at an early date, it is *urgently* requested that all arms and accoutrements may be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return to Head-Quarters at once all arms, accounterments and saddlery in their possession.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th April, 1894.

1. The Corps will parade at 4 p.m. on Saturday the 14th instant as follows :—

No. 1 Company at the Sir Richard Temple Statue.
No. 2 Company at the Grant Road Railway Station.

Half of No. 1 Company will proceed to Colaba North Fort by tram, and the other half to Malabar Hill North Fort by rail and road.

No. 2 Company will march from Grant Road Station to Mahaluxmi Fort. Dress : Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

2. Detail of Officers for the above parade :
Malabar Subsidiary Fort—Lieut J Sanders-Slater.
Colaba North Fort—Capt A K Leslie and 2nd Lieut L Penny.
Mahaluxmi Fort—Capt W G Wilson and Lieut H W Barrow.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 7.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bgde-Surg-Lieut-Col A Cameron, M D, I M S, Bengal Establishment, is granted the temporary rank of Surg-Col, while offg as Insptr-Genl of Civil Hospitals, N-W P and Oudh, during the absence on furlough of Surg-Col J G Pilcher.

Lieut Godfrey Drage, Oxfordshire L I, Offg Wing Officer, 30th Regt (5th Burma Battn) Mad Infy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the I S C, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the I S C, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Second-Lieuts—T J Bolland, Offg Wing Officer, 16th (the Lucknow) Regt of Ben Infy, ; E G D de Labilliere. Offg Wing Officer, 38th (Dogra) Regt of Ben Infy.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the I S C from dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Second-Lieuts—R W S Elliott, attached to the 8th Mad Infy ; S M Rice, attached to the 4th Mad Infy, (Pioneers) ; A V W Hope, attached to the 27th Mad Infy ; R W E Knollys, attached to the 20th Mad Infy ; S V Byland, attached to the 5th Mad Infy, E M Taylor, attached to the 2nd Mad Lancers ; C L Perrin, attached to the 27th Mad Infy, C R Scott-Elliott, attached to the 22nd Mad Infy.

1st Administrative Battn N W Provinces Volunteers—Capt W S J Barry, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be Adjt vice Capt Reid, whose tenure of appointed has expired. Oudh Vol Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut W J McElhinney, R E to be Capt vice Bonham-Carter, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Hyderabad Vol Rifle Crops—Second-Lieut G S Evans to be Lieut, vice Schoeffer, deceased.

Oudh Vol Rifle Corps.—Capt F W Thurstan resigns his commission.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The transfer of Mr E E A Kuster Ex Engr, 3rd grade State Railways, to the Local Administration list and posting to Assam, is cancelled.

Mr E E A Kuster, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways has been permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Govt

The services of Surg-Capt H Smith M D, I M S, Bengal Establt, Medical Officer of the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept.

The services of Mr. E P Henderson, I C S, Govt Advocate, Punjab, on special duty under the Govt of India in the P W D, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

Mr G S Morley, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab, is transferred to Hyderabad.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Maj A Masters I S C, Squdn Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Pol Agent in Western Malwa, from date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Col M G Gerard, CB.

Lieut R L Kennion, I S C, Boundary Sett Officer in Bhopawar, is appointed to officiate, temporarily as a Pol Asst of the 3rd class and is posted as Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Central India, from date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut C E Ross, I S C, Offg Pol Asst of the 3rd class, or until further orders.

Surg-Maj H Armstrong, I M S (Madras), Offg Medical Officer, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surg at Bangalore, in addition to his other duties, from date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Surg-Lieut-Col A F Dobson, MB, or until further orders.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH OF APRIL, 1894.

SUMMARY.

The barometer has fallen slightly at Sholapur, but has risen in all other places, the rise being rapid at Jubbulpore, brisk in Mysore and the Madras Presidency, and also at Jeypore, Saugor, Nagpur and Goa, and moderate of slight elsewere. Readings continue to be low in the Indus Valley, the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and high on and off the West Coast. Gradients are moderate over Sind and Gujarat. Light south-westerly to north-westerly winds and calms prevail over the country to the north of Latitude 20°, while to the south of that parallel they are very variable in direction and light to moderate in force. The wind velocity at 8 A.M. this morning was 12 miles an hour at Khandwa and 10 at Mangalore. Both the maximum and minimum temperature has fallen below the average in seral places. The highest temperature recorded in the shade was 105° at Nagpur and 104° at Trichinopoly, and the lowest 63° at Jeypore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies continue to be more or less colouded in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and also at Ratnagiri, Goa, Veraval and Karachi. Rain in light to moderate showers has fallen at Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Madras. The low pressure area in the Punjab and North-West Provinces is gardually filling up. The weather appears to be slightly unsettled to the west-north-westwards of Sind, but is fine and settled over the rest of the country.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

PUNJABIS are becoming enterprising. Their latest step is a new method of life assurance through the medium of a weekly newspaper. The prospectus recently issued by the proprietors of the paper at Lahore states that the heirs of every subscriber who pays his premia by way of subscriptions to the paper till death will be entitled to receive half the income of the paper for the year in which he dies.

NEWS has, we regret to notice, been received in Madras, where his brother is Government Astronomer, of the death of Professor Robertson Smith. For many years back, writes the *Pioneer*, a large number of Scottish students have been in the habit of winding up their studies at a German University. The practice widens the intellect, but seldom confirms the orthodoxy. Smith wound up at Bonn and Gottingen, where a strong natural bent for independent inquiry found free scope both in physics and theology. He came back to his native country apparently not quite sure what career to follow, for his first post was that of Assistant Professor of Physics in Edinburgh. It is an indication of his versatility that a year or two later he was offered and accepted the chair of Hebrew in the Free Church Divinity Hall, Aberdeen. It was here he began that investigation into the authorship of the books of the Pentateuch, which ten years later caused him to be suspended, and resulted in one of the most interesting heresy hunts that ever occupied the Scotch Church assemblies. It is curious that one of the most destructive critics of the old theory of Biblical inspiration should have arisen in the Free Church of Scotland, which, in the Highlands at all events, clings to the strictest tenets of orthodoxy. In the long trial that followed Professor Smith's suspension, the defendant showed himself head and shoulders above his accusers both in learning and controversial skill ; but before such a jury the trial could end in only one way, and the Professor was cast out. He had scandalised the earnest narrow-minded zealots who dispense hard doctrine among the stern mountains of the Scottish Highlands, and had lost a Free Church chair ; but by way of compensation he had gained a European reputation as one of the most learned Hebrew scholars and most acute critics of modern times. As in the case of Colenso, many of the theories which Professor Smith put forward, are now accepted tacitly or openly by great numbers even among the Scottish clergy. Later on, as everyone knows, Professor Smith collaborated with Professor Baynes in editing the last edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and was for some years Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, until in 1886 he became Librarian of the University Library.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCHMAKING.—TWO ASSISTANTS for our Watch Repairing Department REQUIRED. None but the most Practical and Experienced men will find permanent employment. Complicated Watches a Speciality. Good Salary to really Deserving men. Apply to MARCKS and Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CARPET SQUARES and RUGS.—A Very Fine Assortment of Velvet Pile, Kensington, and Super Union is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Also Axminster and Brussels Carpets, made to measure.

FOR GIFTS to friends at home or for mementoes or keepsakes of India our Establishment offers advantages possessed by none other of its kind in India.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

TRAVELLERS' SPIRIT STOVES, with Milk Pan, Fry Pan, Egg Stand for Boiling, Coffee and Tea Strainer closed, with all Utensils 3½ by 5½ inches. Rs. 7.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA, Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, *par Excellence*, at Re. 1-2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively, from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—ONE ENGLISH MAIL PHAETON, quite new. Can be seen at OLIVER'S COACH FACTORY, Girgaum Road. Price Rs. 1,400.

FECULINA.—The Perfection of Cake Flours, Sponge, Madeira Seed, Snow and Sultana Cake Feculina. Full Directions are on each tin. Annas 10 only.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

FRESH SHIPMENT.—Real Egyptian Cigarettes, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. These Cigarettes are specially Manufactured for us by Mr. G. Bakirtz, of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a Mild, Aromatic and free drawing Egyptian Cigarette.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Sole Agents. Head Establishment: 33, Church Gate Street, Fort. Branch Establishments: Abdool Rheman Street, near Crawford Market; and Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. BATH & Co., of Worli, Cleveland Hill, Dadar, Bombay, near Dr. Batliwala's Dispensary, will Supply FRESH FISH, &c., to Up-countries, Hotels, &c., on Shortest Notice.

PARMANANDAS JIVANDAS HINDU GYMKHANA.—PLAY GROUNDS will be available from 1st May, 1894. Hindu Gentlemen wishing to join the Gymkhana are requested to apply to the HONORARY SECRETARIES, care of Girgaum Post Office.

WANTED, by a Well-educated LADY, Employment either as a Book-keeper and Accountant, or as an Amanuensis, or as a Daily Governess to a Parsee Family; able to teach thorough English, Music, Drawing and Painting; elementary French and Latin. Apply, with particulars, to Mrs. ELLIS, Old Canning College, Lucknow.

WANTED, AGENTS, in Up-country, for the SUN LIFE OFFICE. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay.

WANTED, Up-country, AGENTS, to introduce KHETSEY'S INKS. Write particulars to AHMED HASSAN and Co., Abdul Reheman Street, Pydhownie.

WANTED, CHILD'S PONY; must be Small and Quiet. Address, stating Price and Particulars, "C.," care of this Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, AT ONCE, a PARTNER, with Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000, to assist in Financing and Developing a Well Established Weekly Newspaper. No Security will be offered beyond the goodwill of the Paper. A really genuine and excellent chance for investors. Address "NEWS," care of this Paper.

TO LET.—"Nesbit Hall," an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, from 1st March. Apply at the Premises, or Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 23, Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET.—Large and Cheerful ROOM, in the Fort; Best Situation, Bath-room and Water laid on. Apply "LEGIS," care of this Office.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, for Six Months, from about the Middle of May, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, fully Furnished, Fine Bed-Rooms, and Stabling for Eight Horses. For Rent and further Particulars, apply to CECIL GRAY, Mount Pleasant Road.

MATHERAN RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is a First-class, comfortable, and most pleasantly situated Hotel on the Hill. Detached Bungalows available for Families. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL.—Beautifully Situated, best and leading HOTEL in MAHABLESHWAR. Visitors will do well to communicate with the RIPON before making Final Arrangements elsewhere.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, nearest to Narel Station, Gymkhana, &c., is situated on the Coolest spot, and IS NOT on the ROCKY PLATEAU where Hot Wind blows.

ELECTRO-PLATING and GUILDING WORK done in a most Satisfactory Way, at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, by NAUMANN, far Superior in Workmanship, easy, simple and noiseless than any other machine manufactured.—SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneer, 21, Medows Street, Fort.

ENGLISH COOKING STOVES and Complete Kitchen Ranges for burning of Coal or Wood fuel. Different Sizes and Designs. Illustrated Catalogues FREE.

HOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by LIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-r A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's ixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., er, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful n every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, :—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bel- s a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. d, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold d your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, bay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

SOLUTIO N of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. V RILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. n be had at th "Bombay Gazette" Office.

E SALE of Extensive STOCK- f P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers nts, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CLEARANC IN TRADE d General Mercha

WALER GELDING, Horse sed to Light Horse Drills. Free from 16 hands. Cheap. Apply "J.," care

FOR SALE.— Artillery Caster, u e; up to any weight; this Office.

he AUTOMATIC ACHINES. They are noiseless MANUFACTURING COM-

WE Manufacture t CHAIN STITCH M d very easy.—THE SINGER ANY.

a SITUATION as ON. Is well up in Con- ass References. Apply

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ORNAMENT FOR DRAW English-made CHIMING CLOC corated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chi eight and Westminster Bells, and Strik ng.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. atchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

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A Choice Selection of Driving and Ri WHIPS, Hunting Crops, &c., by the best Lo ers.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 8, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7, for 125lbs working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.

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CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
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AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

WS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection f LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of their great Poets by W. E. H. PRICK, Re. 1-8 nnas 4.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING APRIL 11.

WITH the exception of an advance of 3-16 per cent. in 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £58⅞, there was no change yesterday in any of the London financial quotations usually wired by Reuter; and Paris quotations were also unaltered. The Indian Council allotted a lakh of Wire Transfers on Calcutta yesterday at 1s. 1 23-32d., which is 1-16d. higher than last Wednesday's regular allotment rate, and 1-32d. above that obtained for additional allotments.

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent., was quoted at 33⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Havre, market firm; and Brown Rapeseed at 30 ⅜s. cif. per 416 lbs. business done, shipment this and-or next month to Dunkirk, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales amounting to 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. All spot prices were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 3-32d. for April-May deliveries, and 4 5-32d. for August-September.

A decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday, at 7 11-16 cents per lb; and July Futures were 10 per cent. lower, at 7·67 cwts. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales, making this season's total figures compare as follows with those for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1894	1893	1892
Tuesday's Receipts	11,000	10,000	23,000
Three days' Redeipts......	31,000	35,000	40,000
Since 1st September 1893	5,12,000	4,600,000	6,574,006

Local business in Cotton has fallen off to-day, transactions having been upon a small scale, especially for account of local consumers, and prices declined Re. 1 per candy, the market, however, closing steady thereat. Exporters have bought 1,200 bales, consisting of 700 Bengals, at Rs. 159/60; 300 Khangaum, at Rs. 198; and 200 Unjari, at Rs. 197 per candy; while the Mills have taken only 450 bales, say 200 Campta Ginned, at Rs. 208/9; 150 Khandwa, at Rs. 191½; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 168 per candy.

WHEAT has become firm in tone at a further advance in prices of one anna per cwt., all round; but only a moderate business has again been reported. We now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent......	Rs. 4	1	0	per cwt.
Do. 85................	" 4	0	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi.............	" 3	15	0	"
Red Delhi................	" 3	5	0	"
Hard Yellow.............	" 4	0	0	"
Red Ahmedabad.............	" 3	11	0	"
Hard Red............	" 3	8	0	"

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent for export in a steady market. The price of *Linseed* has advanced one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-6-6 to Rs. 7-8-6 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton........................	7,018	bales.
Wheat........................	6,414	cwts.
Linseed	20,933	"
Rapeseed	25,754	"
Gingelly	3,127	"
Poppyseed	2,801	"
Groundnuts	4,492	"
Castorseed	3,552	"
Rice........................	40,792	"

FREIGHTS are as dull as ever. For choice ports there are few takers above 17s. 6d. per ton for April-May shipment. Another handy steamer has been fixed for Stettin, for early May loading, at 21s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 19-32d. and 1s. 1 5/8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and at 1s. 1 3/4d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of the latter having been placed for the mail; also private Telegraphic at 1s. 1 21-32d. A little Bank Telegraphic was also reported taken for the mail at 1s. 1 19-32d. and Demand at 1s. 1 5/8d. by the Bullion dealers, but the enquiry for legitimate remittance to-day has been very limited, though Bank Telegraphic has been offering for transfer in the monsoon months at 1s. 1½d. From Calcutta we hear that rates were steady at 1s. 1 5/8d. for Telegraphic, and Money there, as here, is reported to be in more demand; and at the close 1s. 1 25-32d. was the best rate obtainable here for three months' Credits for the mail, the market leaving off as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	.........1s. 1 5-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.........1s. 1 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	.........1s. 1 11-16d.	"
Credits do.	.........1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Francs do.	.........1·45	

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 15-16 for Money, and 104 for Account, for 4 per Cents, and excepting that the cash price became 103 7/8 the market remained steady at these rates throughout the day, closing at the same level. 100¼ was the final quotation for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES have again become a very quiet market, and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit Mill Scrip; and of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas; and a decline of Rs. 40 in Sun; and of Rs. 2½ in New Great Eastern. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ higher. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 higher in the first issue. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 1,152½.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollers	3¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	100
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58⅞
Bar Silver	28⅞

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, APRIL 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanghai, from Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay (1st instant), left for Trieste this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 11.

Mail steamer Mirzapore, from Calcutta, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 11th April, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	11	2	42 p.m.	...	21
Suez	11	3	p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 11th April, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	30	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	13	...	1
" Madras........	3	8	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

KARACHI.

MARRIAGE.

DORE WILSON—HARRISON—April 2, at Trinity Church, Karachi, by the Rev F B Sandberg, Charles Dore Wilson, Assistant Engineer, P W D, eldest son of John Dore Wilson, LL D, Aberdeen, Scotland, to Margaret Louise, youngest daughter of James Harrison, Esq, Hardley Estate, Jamaica.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LANDER—April 7, at Hastings House, Bangalore, the wife of J Bruce Lander, of a daughter.

MACMULLEN—March 26, at Habberton, Rangoon, the wife of Captain G R MacMullen, Deputy Inspector-General, Military Police, of a son.

NAILER—April 6, at Chingleput, the wife of Surg-Major H A F Nailer, District Surgeon, of a son.

STOKES—April 7, at Salem, Mrs Gabriel Stokes, of a son.

STREATFEILD—April 6, at Muzafferpur, the wife of H C Streatfeild, C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DRACOTT—GOODALL—March 26, at St Ann's Church, Indore, C I, by the Rev G A Ford, M A, Chaplain of Mhow, Charles Hammond, second son of the late Christopher Dracott, of Asfordby, Leicestershire, to Alice Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late R Donald Goodall of Simla.

TOLSTER—ADAMS—March 28, at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, by the Rev T E F Cole, Miles Tolster, Government Telegraph Department, to Ruth Evalena, eldest daughter of pensioned Sergeant-Major C Adams, "A" Battery, 20th Brigade, R A.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1894.

IF the pleasure surely is as great of being cheated as to cheat, the world will lose one of its joys if the "Complete Revelation of the Secrets of Cheating," just written by Mr. J. N. Maskelyne and published by Longmans Green and Co., be widely read. The author—or the publishers—would have been better inspired if the second title had held the place of honour we have assigned to it, and the disagreeable suggestiveness of "Flats and Sharps" omitted. The book is appropriately dedicated to the attention of the majority spoken of by Carlyle, which the writer rightly believes to include all gamblers. So convinced is Mr. Maskelyne of the incurable folly of the greater number of his countrymen, that he despairs beforehand of opening their eyes to the dangers they incur. He will be content if he opens the eyes of the authorities to some extent, and succeeds in whispering caution to gamblers generally. The prevailing assumption that those who live by gambling frauds are few in number, and their tricks few, and easily detected by persons of ordinary intelligence, is scouted by the author. He produces a superabundance of proofs that the "industry"—which had its special order of knighthood before the Legion of Honour or the Star of India was ever heard of—is as widely diffused and as perfectly organised as any branch of legitimate business. "It has its manufacturers, its wholesale houses, its canvassers and retail dealers, all in regular form. Its price lists, descriptive pamphlets, circulars and advertisements are issued as methodically as those of *bona fide* merchants and traders. Its ramifications are in every quarter of the globe." The cost of what may without metaphor be called the "plant" of gambling is of itself evidence that the business which makes heavy investments profitable must be carried on with capital as well as enterprise. The most recent and by far the most ingenious developments of this branch industry have their origin in the United States, where commerce in the latest mechanical devices for cheating are or have been until very lately openly advertised and carried on without let or hindrance from the police. The secrets disclosed in Mr. Maskelyne' volume have never before been made public; there is reason to believe that their existence can be predicated in many quarters, where it is as yet wholly unsuspected. The writer asserts that England is the happy hunting ground of adepts in the newest forms of cheating in whose hands the most practised English "sharp" is a helpless dupe. These gentry infest the Ocean steamers and prey on the fellow-passenger, who "as innocent regards, a snug and friendly game at cards," and finds on landing that he has lost far more than he ever intended to risk. The only way to avoid being fleeced—and Mr. Maskelyne speaks as a specialist on such matters—is to act on Lord Fitz-Harding's maxim, "Make up your mind that you want no man's money and no man shall have yours," and absolutely refuse to gamble in any form whatever.

Beginning at the beginning, the reader is instructed as to the rationale of the three-card-trick which is played in railway carriages and dupes hundreds of people who imagine that they can always tell which of the three cards is the king—especially when a confederate furtively turns up a corner of the court-card for facility of identification. But that is mere child's play. Whoever can throw down the middle card when seeming to throw down that at either the bottom or top and is quick enough to transfer the tell-tale corner twist to another card, can make a good deal of money in a small and very mean way without going to America for "Advantage goods." So also with spinning coins for wagers; by slightly bevelling the milled edge the coin can be induced to fall always on the same side, and there is no difficulty in changing sides in this game any more than in politics. It is different when it comes to the scientific marking of cards, so that even an expert cannot tell where the mark is, even if he use a microscope. Experts have been given marked cards with instructions to keep them for examination as long as they pleased. The cards were returned with the statement that to all appearance they had not been tampered with. Yet they were marked all the same. An infinitesimal shading in the scroll work ornamenting the back indicates by its position the suit and value of the cards—sometimes the indication being given on each of the cards at the pack; more frequently only on the four court cards. This is sometimes done by the gambler himself; but in America such cards are largely manufactured and sold at a high price to those who find it worth their while to pay high prices for them. Another device is to remove an almost inappreciable shaving from the ends of certain cards and thereby indicate their place in the pack. Still another way is to put the newest tint of additional red or blue, as the case may be, on the coloured backs of the cards it is of importance to identify. The player has in his waist-coat packet two little nickel-plated colour holders, so that he can mark the cards while shuffling or dealing. By rubbing the back of the card on the table cloth the colour added can be removed at pleasure. Another way is to have a sharp point the sixty-fourth of an inch long on the inside of an ordinary finger ring; by pressing the point an almost invisible tincture is made, by which the card can be subsequently identified. When the shading of the backs of the cards is dexterously deepened so as to be unnoticeable by the ordinary player, the sharper will be able to read his hand across the table. Mr. Maskelyne seems to be well within the limits of truth when he includes amongst the advantages enjoyed by us in the present age those embodied in the fact that not only are marked cards articles of commerce, readily obtainable at stated prices, but we have the means of falsifying genuine cards of any pattern at a few minutes' notice. Civilization, as he philosophically remarks, has provided the means of eliminating from the affairs of life the inconvenient element of chance. But marked cards are of little avail in the hands of a novice, who, eager to show his prowess, wins everything, and leaves absolutely nothing to chance. Tact and judgment cannot be dispensed with. American ingenuity has however provided some singular aids to reflection, which render the well-advised player independent of the help yielded by scientific marking. These aids take different forms: the simplest is a small convex-glass, which can be fasted to the edge of the card table so as unseen by others to apprise its owner of the exact value of the cards he is dealing to his friends. Some honest fellows surpass themselves in the manufacture of ingenious "hold-outs" which enable a player to keep back a card until he needs it, and play it like the Heathen Chinese when no one suspects that such a card is in existence. Some of these hold-outs are advertised at very high prices. Some can be fastened, like the reflector, to the card table; others are concealed by a false shirt sleeve and cuff; others are hidden in an opening in the lining of the coat. Operated on by springs they conceal or give out the card while the player passes his arm across to move his counters, or makes some other apparently innocent moment. One holdout is advertised for 100 dollars—£25. It is a very elaborate apparatus, which enabled its first inventor to loot some of the most acomplished card-sharpers in the United States without their being able to find out how they were victimised, until in a moment of desperation, they gagged and searched him and found out his secret, which then became common property.

Those who hope one day to emulate the good fortune of the man who broke the bank at Monte Carlo, flatter themselves that the doctrine of chances makes it scientifically possible to profit by the inevitable changes of sequence; that is to say, if red has turned up a certain number of times it is rather more than probable that black will then have its turn. But somehand the doctrine of chances, though it applies to the tossing of a coin in the air to see whether head or tail comes first to the grond, does not apply with anything like the same relative precision to the spinning of the roulette ball at Monte Carlo. According to theory, if a shilling be tossed or a roulette ball be thrown 8,178 times, the number of sequences should be 2,044. The actual sequences in tossing that number of times was 2,168; the number in roulette was 2,462. Professor Karl Pearson recently applied the dicta of science to this matter, and confessed himself unable to account for the abnormal number of sequences in 8,178 successive throws of the roulette ball at Monte Carlo. What is still more singular while the sequences of two, three, and four are less numerous than in theory or in tossing, the sequences of five and so on to eleven they are the other way about. But when we arrive at sequences of twelve theory and roulette and tossing are literally at one—that being the exact number of sequences in all three. Decidedly it would appear that roulette has a law or a science all its own in the numbers below twelve, but that of that magic number it is on the same footing was pitch-and-toss. Which as games go is passing honest. Mr. Maskelyne finds, in this phenomenon grounds for concluding that it is utterly futile to base any scheme of winning at Monte Carlo on the law of averages or the doctrine of chances. The learned Professor was so struck with some extraordinary instances of sequences that he avers that if roulette had been played constantly on the earth from primeval times till now, such events might be expected to happen only once. When such things happen again and again during a twelve-month he can only regard them as miraculous. Of course nobody would dream of supposing that anything is amiss in the construction of the roulette tables at a place of European resort and conducted under princely auspices. But when such an extraordinary suspension of the law of averages is found to prevail in so well regulated an institution, conducted in the light of day under the public eye, what may we expect to find where no such guarantees are to be found? Mr. Maskelyne gives plans and diagrams of certain roulette tables which are so arranged that red can be closed and black opened to the hall and *vice versa* by an imperceptible movement of the thin demarcations to the extent of merely to the sixteenth part of an inch. In other tables the touching of a button sets free the energy of an electrric battery which converts judiciously placed pieces of iron into magnets which hit the point at which the roulette comes to rest. Such an apparatus was made at Manchester by a mystified manufacturer who was told it was wanted for a new experiment in electricity. It was for American use. But equally ingenious tables are used in London for the benefit of those who believe that roulette is a perfectly legitimate game of chance.

THE acquittal of Phra Yot on a charge of causing the death of the French officer Grosgurin is not likely to improve the relations between France and our neighbour Siam. Phra Yot, it will be remembered at the beginning of June last, was in command of a post on the Upper Mekong, to which Grosgurin laid claim on behalf of the French. The two officers determined on maintaining the rights of their respective countries. An engagement ensued and Grosgurin was among the killed. According to official French report it was not a justifiable engagement at all, but a treacherous attack in which the Siamese Commanding Officer deliberately murdered Grosgurin while lying ill in bed. The French Government demanded reparation and Siam promised inquiry. A convention was concluded in which it was stipulated that Phra Yot should be put upon his trial. This was done and the trial began in February last before a Siamese Court at Bangkok. For the prosecution it was urged that the attack on the French was unjustifiable and the death of the French officer amounted to murder. The defence pleaded a "legally allowable excuse," and maintained that Phra Yot, in attacking Grosgurin's force, at Kieng Chek, when Grosgurin was slain, acted with such excuse for his conduct. The "excuse" it was urged lay in the fact that a state of war had arisen in the region around Kieng Chek owing to the actions of the French, and that Phra Yot, in withstanding the latter, was justified by the receipt of orders from his superior officer to take active steps against the French if they did not evacuate the territory. These orders were authorised by the responsible head of *affairs at Nong Khai, and had been approved* and sanctioned by the King of Siam. It was further argued that, in taking these active steps, Phra Yot was justified by the action which the French party took on the occasion itself, *viz.*, their commencing to fire upon him while he was still parleying for the release of a Siamese officer whom the French had arrested. Further charges of robbery and arson were preferred against Phra Yot in connection with the alleged murder, but these were also dismissed. As regards the death of Grosgurin the court held that he had clearly brought it upon himself, and that Phra Yot in offering armed resistance was merely carrying out the orders of his superior, and was therefore not guilty of the charge. This decision which was given at Bangkok three weeks ago was wired to Paris, and the French have waxed exceeding wroth concerning it, demanding that the case shall be revised by the Court of Appeal. M. de Vilers, the French representative at Bangkok, has expressed a hope that the court will reverse the decision, and has intimated that the French will retain Chantaboon till the result is known. Further trouble in Siam may therefore be anticipated.

THE return of the meetings of the Corporations for the year ending March 31st last, shows that sixty meetings of the Corporation, and forty-five of Committees thereof, were convened. Of the Committee meetings three were postponed for want of a quorum, including one convened to take place at Worlee as to the provision of a burning and burial ground for the residents of Mahim. Of the thirteen committees the one most frequently summoned was the House Connections Committee, which held eleven sittings, the Mahomedan and Beni-Israel Burying-ground Committee coming next with ten meetings. None of the other committees assembled more than three times. In addition to fifty-three ordinary meetings, the Standing Committee were called together 187 times, and only on four occasions did the meeting lapse for want of a quorum. This brings up the total number of meetings in connection with Corporation business during the year to 285. Of course, the highest scores, to adopt a phrase suggestive of cricket, were made by those members of the Corporation who are on the Standing Committee. Thus we find that Mr. K. M. Shroff headed the list with 155 attendances, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna coming next with 148 attendances, and the Hon. Mr. Javerilal taking third place with 145. Who will say after reading these figures that Dr. Blaney's eulogy of the members of the Corporation for their civic industry was uncalled for?

IT has been known for sometime past that the health of Mr. Justice Bowen had been failing and so much were his judicial duties telling upon him a short while ago that an effort was made to obtain for him the succession to Professor Jowett as Master of Baliol. In his days he an athletic Rugbean, winning tankards as a sprinter and hurdle racer, playing cricket in the first eleven, obtaining a place in what was then the almost invincible foot-ball team, and finally being chosen as captain of the school. The Baliol fell an easy prey to him; and when he passed on to Oxford he worked his way up to be first classic, carrying away the Hertford and Ireland scholarships and then competed for the Baliol Fellowship, which he won. At twenty-three he had got his First and taken his degree. When he was called to the Bar, in 1881, at Lincoln's-inn, Mr. Coleridge, now Lord Chief Justice, availed himself of Bowen's services. He "devilled" for Mr. Coleridge, and when Mr. Coleridge was appointed Attorney-General he made his whilom pupil a junior counsel to the Treasury. Once getting a start, Mr. Bowen soon made headway. A Recordership followed, and when Mr. Justice Mellor retired in 1879, Bowen was appointed to the Bench, at the age of forty-four years, the most youthful Judge on record. He was one of the comparatively few judges who had never "taken silk," though he was considered the best all-round lawyer in England. He was still under sixty years of age.

THE publication of Sir Gerald Portal's report does not come a moment too soon and both the shareholders of the British East African Company and the general public will hope that the Government will lose no time in making known whether they intend to adopt it and act upon the suggestions it contains or not. The report recommends, that a British Commissioner with a staff of thirteen officers and five hundred Soudanese troops be appointed for Uganda and its dependencies as far as the Kavirondo border and another Commissioner with four officers and sixty Zanzibar soldiers for Kikuyu. The report also wisely urges the building of a railway to Kikuyu and eventually to Victoria Nyanza. If the recommendations be carried out the responsibilities of the Imperial British East Africa Company will cease. But the particulars telegraphed are so brief that it is impossible to form any judgment as to how they will be calculated to secure an efficient government of the country and the maintenance of peace. Whether, as was anticipated, the country will be administered under the supervision of Zanzibar as before suggested we are not told.

THE death of the Marquis of Ailesbury, an unassuming young Conservative peer, is reported to-day. He was the fourth Marquis, and was born in 1863 only succeeding to the title in 1886, prior to which he was a Lieutenant in the 3rd Berkshire Regiment. The successor to the Marquisate is Lord Henry Augustus Bruce who sat for the Chippersham division of Wiltshire, not as Conservative or Liberal, but as "a patriot determined that a headstrong liberal statesman should not have his way if he could help it."

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Krishna Namjee, a Hindu coachman, was convicted by the Common Jury, by a majority of eight to one, of rash and negligent driving in knocking down and running over a boy named Parashram Damodhar, who died afterwards in hospital. The jury recommended the accused to mercy, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, in acceding to the recommendation, sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, with the alternative of further rigorous imprisonment for six weeks. Hiru Luxmon, a Hindu, was convicted by a Special Jury of having committed, on the 3rd March last, the murder of his wife Bhaghi near the Brittania Mill, in which she was employed, by inflicting several wounds upon her with a knife. The accused and his wife had been on bad terms for several years past, the latter complaining frequently of ill-treatment, and two months ago she went to live with her sister. On the 23rd February last, an order was made by a Presidency Magistrate that the accused should pay his wife four rupees a month for her separate maintenance. Two days afterwards, the accused went to the place where his wife was living, and asked her to return to live with him; and on her refusing to do so, threatened her. On the morning of the 3rd March, he bought two knives at the Null Bazar and used them the same afternoon in inflicting several wounds upon his wife, whom he waylaid as she came out of the Brittania Mill. The prisoner was sentenced to death.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ROYAL VISITS IN FLORENCE.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The King and Queen of Italy, with their son visited Queen Victoria at Florence, yesterday, in semi-state. Her Majesty afterwards returned the visit.

A WORKMEN'S PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

Twelve thousand Spanish workmen are going on a pilgrimage to Rome.

The Italian Government are uneasy about this proceeding, fearing troubles may arise and possibly bomb outrages.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

Sir C. Tupper, in reply to the Tea Traders' deputation, has promised to consult the Government regarding the proposed duty on tea imported into Canada.

SIR SALTER PYNE.

Sir Salter Pyne, who is a passenger by the mail steamer Rome, will, on arrival in India, confer with Lord Elgin at Simla, and afterwards proceed to Cabul.

THE STRAITS COMMAND.

Colonel Jones Vaughan has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Warren, in command of the forces in the Straits Settlement.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of the Marquis of Ailesbury.

OUTRAGE ON FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.*

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Latest advices from China state that the Chinese have burned the French mission houses in the Province of Shensi, and maltreated and imprisoned the priests in charge.

France has demanded redress for the outrage from the Chinese Government.

THE BEHRING SEA AWARD.*

The Behring Sea Award Bill has passed the House of Commons.

REPORT OF THE LATE SIR GERALD PORTAL.*

The report of the late Sir Gerald Portal recommends that a British Commissioner with a staff of thirteen officers and five hundred Soudanese troops be appointed for Uganda and its dependencies as far as the Kavirondo border and another Commissioner with four officers and sixty Zanzibar soldiers for Kikuyu. The report also urges the building of a railway to Kikuyu and eventually to Victoria Nyanza.

OBITUARY.*

The death is announced of Mr. Justice Bowen.

*The above appeared as an Extra Edition with our yesterday's issue.

THE SIMLA RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

Proposals of the recent Simla Railway Conference, which are now before the Legislative Department, will have effect given to them at an early date.

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

A revised scheme for re-organization of the Legislative Department is now being prepared, as the former was not approved/ of in detail by the Financial Department.

THE AMIR OF KABUL.

Latest news from Kabul reports that the Amir is in the best health, and it is believed that he has still no intention of leaving Afghanistan during the coming year.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

All general officers of the Imperial Service Troops have written to the head-quarters stating that at the late camps-of-exercise infantry and cavalry had improved remarkably, both in discipline and efficiency, and they expressed their utmost satisfaction at the progress made since the preceding year.

COLONEL KING-HARMAN.

Colonel King-Harman has resumed charge of his appointment in the Military Department.

THE EXEMPTION OF COTTON GOODS FROM THE NEW TARIFF.

The question whether the Government of India will agree to exempt from the New Tariff goods produced in British India and shipped from the French Indian ports to other ports of British Indian territory, is now under consideration, and a decision may be expected shortly.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, APRIL 11.

At a public meeting representing the various professions and communities, held at the Nagpur Neill City School Hall, on Monday, the 9th instant, the following resolutions was unanimously passed:—It was resolved that this public meeting of the residents of Nagpur puts on record its regret at the exemption of cotton goods imported into India from the New Tariff, and fully trust, that the Government of India and the Home Government will, so long as the present financial crisis exists, see their way to levy duties on all cotton goods imported into India unless they choose to make up the deficit by doing away with the giving of exchange compensation allowance, and by reducing the Home Charges, which fall very heavily and unjustly upon the Indian taxpayers.

THE WAZIRISTAN BOUNDARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 11.

It may be taken as definitely settled now that the delimitation of the Waziristan border will be postponed until autumn.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand leave Simla on the 18th instant, sailing from Bombay, for England, on the 21st instant.

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES OF THE MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The special duty on which Mr. R. D. Lyall visits Simla is to preside over a committee which will shortly be assembled to examine and report upon the establishment charges of the Military Works Department and the causes which prevent Royal Engineer Officers from volunteering for service in the Public Works Department.

SAVADA KOTHI.

Of the Rs. 4,000 required for the purchase of Savada Kothi, in Cawnpore, about Rs. 1,500 have been collected, most of this being local subscription. A book is being circulated abroad to bring the matter to the attention of outside sympathisers.

THE HIMALAYA BANK.

Mr. Vansittart, counsel for the official liquidator in the suit brought against the officers of the defunct Himalaya Bank to recover several lakhs of rupees, addressed the court yesterday. The arguments lasted the whole sitting, counsel citing precedents to the effect that the directors were liable if they paid dividends when there were no profits earned. Before the arguments commenced the Judge called upon Mr. Vansittart to quote authorities on the limitation point raised by defendant's counsel.

A REPRESENTATIVE MEETING OF THE HINDU COMMUNITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 11.

A representative meeting of the respectable Hindu community of Hyderabad city, Residency Bazaars, and Secunderabad, called by Messrs. Sreechind Raghoonathdass, Jandhaset Mahanandram, Poornamul Amarsinjanmal, Nainsipadamsi Mothiramramdhan, Chowdri Sivkaran, Gangabishan Dundigal, Kishtanna Charkonda, Rangia Suratram, Govindram Sivadatram, Jayasiram, Ramachendradoss, Mootyalramanna Bansilalabir, Chand Rai Bahadur, and presided over by Pundit Harikisan, of Hyderabad, met at the People's Hall, Secunderabad, on the evening of the eleventh instant, to consider over the steps to be adopted in regard to the incoherent decision arrived at by the Nizam's Government with regard to the procedure adopted in connection with an old dilapidated and unused mosque, situated within the compound of the Sitaram Bag Temple, under the uninterrupted enjoyment of the Hindus for the last seventy years. The meeting was very largely attended, the hall being crammed. A resume of the steps adopted by the Government was given by the secretaries of the Hyderabad Hindu community in Urdu and in Telegu. The assembly was of unanimous opinion that a memorial should be submitted at once to the Nizam, the Resident and the Viceroy, pointing out the hardships entailed on a large community by the one-sided procedure. This being adopted, a sub-committee, consisting of fourteen respectable members, was at once formed to draw up the necessary memorial, and submit the same at once with the signature of the Hindu public.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon. Present: Mr. G. W. Roughton (chairman); the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Yajnik Umiashunker, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Mr. S. Rebsch, Dr. A. C. Viegas, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. Karsondas Narotumdas, and Mr. E. B. Carrol.

SECURITY OF OFFICERS.

Upon the initiative of the Municipal Commissioner the Committee recommended the Corporation to fix, under section 81 (a) of the Municipal Act, the amounts of security to be given by the Inspectors of Buildings at Rs. 1,500.

SUGGESTED CHANGE IN THE MUNICIPAL LAW.

The Committee proceeded to consider the corrected report of the Health Officer for the fourth quarter of 1893.

In the course of his report Dr. Weir said: I must take this opportunity of urging the early consideration of the amendments to be made in the Municipal law. The amendment of Section 372, Clause (*f*) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act is urgently necessary. The clause runs thus:—"No person who is the owner or occupier of any building or land, shall allow any filthy matter to flow, soak, or be thrown therefrom or keep or suffer to be kept therein or thereupon, anything, so as to be a nuisance to "any person," or negligently suffer any privy-receptacle or other receptacle or place for the deposit of filthy matter or rubbish on his premises to be in such a state as to be offensive or injurious to health." Under this section the evidence of a Municipal officer in regard to a nuisance will not be accepted, and the result is that the public are not protected as they ought to be, and as they were from nuisances. This is very lamentable, but such is the law. The necessity for amending the Municipal law is very great and urgent.

In the course of some discussion on the subject it was pointed out that the Magistrates always declined to accept the evidence of Municipal officers with the result that the nuisance contemplated by the section was committed without being punished.

The Municipal Commissioner reminded the meeting that the Corporation had asked him to submit a general report on the various amendments required in the existing Act. The section in question would therefore in due course be reported on by him.

The Health Officer's report was ordered to be forwarded to the Corporation.

TEMPORARY CHAWL FOR THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Sanction was given to the acceptance by the Commissioner of the tender of Mr. Mancherji Kavasji Gazdar, the only one received, for the work of constructing a temporary chawl for the Health Department and Market bigaries, at a cost of Rs. 2,753-11-10.

THE IMPORT DUTY ON STATIONERY, &C.

Upon the initiative of the Commissioner it was ordered that Mr. Hassonali Abdulali, the contractor for the supply of stationery and drawing material, be allowed a charge of five per cent. over his contract rates for writing paper, &c., on account of the imposition of duty to that extent.

GUARDING THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

By a majority of votes, the Committee decided to re-employ three watchmen to guard the three main entrances of the Municipal offices.

WALKESHWAR ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

A report of the sub-committee on the above subject was considered, and it was resolved to adopt the report, and to recommend the Corporation to sanction the re-building of the retaining wall of the road at a cost of Rs. 19,353 only.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN S. THOMSON, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Landour.

MAJOR-GENERAL B. LOVETT, Royal Engineers, is permitted to reside at Simla, or elsewhere, in the Sirhind District.

LIEUTENANTS M. C. LEBRETON-SIMMONS, Rifle Brigade; and A. F. Hitchcock, Royal Irish Fusiliers, resign their commissions.

LIEUTENANT A. A. JAMES, Scottish Borderers, has been appointed to the 29th Punjab Infantry, on probation for the Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT J. C. SUTHERLAND, 17th Bengal Infantry, is appointed Station Staff Officer at Meerut vice Malcolm whose tenure expires.

CAPTAIN C. F. PINNEY, Rifle Brigade, has been granted an extension of leave, pending his appointment as Adjutant of the 2nd Tower Hamlets Volunteer Rifles.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONELS G. CORRY and J. McNamara, and J. A. Clery and R. W. Mapleton, Medical Staff, exchange places on the Indian roster of service.

IT has been decided to extend to the 31st March 1895 the concession of free rations to the troops and followers in the Chin country and at all posts west of the Kalewa-Pauk line.

MAJOR R. L. A. PENNINGTON, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, vacates his appointment on proceeding on leave, and has been posted to the 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers.

IT had been decided that British soldiers who may be permitted to reside in India on transfer to the Army Reserve, will not be granted free passages for themselves and families to their intended place of residence in India.

MAJOR HENDERSON, of the Assam Commission, has been awarded the prize of Rs. 1,000 for passing in the Mekir language. This is the third prize of Rs. 1,000 which this officer has carried off for passing in the languages of that Province.

THE Government of India have confirmed the concession provisionally sanctioned in Military Department letter No. 2780A, dated 15th December, 1892, of allowing Military Officers to travel by the Bibby line of steamers, without forfeiture of pay and service in the event of their being unavoidably detained beyond the period of their leave.

MAJOR F. B. G. D'AGUILAR is posted to the Meerut Command, as Officiating Superintending Engineer, vice Colonel Turner proceeding on leave. Captain L. P. Chapman is transferred from the Bombay to the Baluchistan Command; and Lieutenant E. H. W. H. Stafford from the Rawalpindi to the Bombay Command, Lieu[illegible] G. Dick is posted to the Rawalpindi Comma[illegible] Lieutenant G. A. Brazely to the Bombay Command, pending transfer to the Indian Submarine Mining Company.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—*Out of India*—Major R. L. A. Pennington, Northumberland Fusliers; Captain R. W. H. Ronaldson, Highland Light Infantry; Surgeon-Captains A. Stables, J Thomson, E. Eckersley and A. E. Smithson, Medical Staff, for 6 months; Surgeon-Captain W. B. Leishman, Medical Staff, for 3 months. *In India*—Surgon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. McM. Paterson, 1-2nd-Gurkhas, for one years; and Surgeon-Captain H. Fooks, 1st Sikh Infantry, for 6 months.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A TELEGRAM dated Domandi, through Mirali Khel, 7th April, says the Mission arrived at Domandi on the 5th instant, marching through heavy rain and thunderstorms. The weather has cleared up to-day. We shall probably halt here for a few days. The Afghan Commissioner has not yet arrived. The rumour is that he will not arrive till after the *Id*. All are well.

THE Hemp Drugs Commission resumed its tenth sitting at Calcutta on Saturday in the Committee Room of the Board of Revenue. Surgeon-Captain J. H. T. Walsh, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Calcutta, was the first witness examined. The following is an abstract of his evidence:—Having been unable to obtain subjects for comparative experiments, I have no actual knowledge of the comparative effects produced by the different preparations of hemp drugs. An attempt has been made this year to distinguish between cases of insanity clearly due to ganja smoking, and those in which the use of ganja has only been occasional and therefore insufficient to excite insanity. The attempt has been unsuccessful. For want of any other reason it has been necessary to enter under the heading "ganja" several who were merely reported to have indulged in its use. In 1891 there were returned 37·2 per cent. of the total treated under the head of ganja; in 1892 the proportion was 31·60, *viz.*, 28·26 males and 3·34 females. I believe ganja is less deleterious than is generally supposed, and that insanity is as rare among ganja smokers as among persons who take a daily allowance of spirits. Like alcohol, ganja produces physical as well as mental effects by causing irritation and probably changes in the nutrition of the brain, and gradually undermines the constitution. Dr. McConnell was then examined. His evidence to some extent corroborated that of the previous witness. Dr. Koilas Chunder Bose, a medical practitioner, said that ganja smoking was less injurious than ganja eating. He could not call the use of ganja harmless, but its moderate use was not more injurious than tobacco smoking. This brought the labours of the Commission in Calcutta to a close.

DURING the last winter two entirely new slips are said to have occurred on frontier railways in Beluchistan. The hill opposite Mud-gorge shifted for the first time towards the bed of the river, and has rendered that portion of the line more unstable even than before, and will doubtless cause difficulties during the next rains. The other slip occurred in the Mushkaff-Bolan Railway which has somewhat shaken confidence in the stability of that line also.

IN the budget estimates for original Public Works for 1894-95, the Punjab Government has provided a sum of Rs. 30,000, as part of provincial grant-in-aid to the Lahore Municipality towards sanitation, to be devoted chiefly to the improvement of the existing sewage arrangements. It is not, perhaps, too much to presume that the Lieutenant-Governor has exacted some kind of guarantee from the Committee that this grant-in-aid will be wisely spent. It is only due to the public that some details should be forthcoming.

THE total value of imports of foreign merchandise into India, exclusive of Government stores, during the first eleven months of the past official year, was Rx. 67,40,30,967 against Rx. 56,95,39,948 during the corresponding period of 1892-93; and that of exports of Indian merchandise to foreign countries Rx. 91,52,20,058 against Rx. 90,46,80,444. The total value of treasure imported during the same period was Rx. 17,12,79,806 against Rx. 15,57,44,939 in 1892-93; and that of Government stores imported Rx. 2,82,98,833 against Rx. 3,27,38,218 while the value of treasure exported was Rx. 3,46,87,313 against Rx. 6,76,59,185, and that of foreign goods re-exported Rx. 4,00,87,773 against Rx. 4,12,62,106.

THE Board of Directors of the Madras and South Indian Railway Companies have recently been addressed by the India Office to the effect that the Government of India has proposed a scheme for supplying extra staff for the North-Western Railway in the event of Military emergency, and the Boards were requested to state whether they would be willing to assent to this scheme. The Boards of Directors have in reply to the Secretary of State for India, cordially given their consent.

STRANGE reports have been received from Sagaing, in Upper Burma, concerning the alleged arrest of three subalterns who went to see the great Mingoon Bell. It is said that the Buddhist priests charge them with smashing several images of Guatama and attempting to carry several smaller ones from the pagoda. When the officers were leaving a strong body of military police was called, the officers were arrested, and escorted back to their station. The matter is under enquiry.

ATTEMPTING the cultivation and curing of tobacco for the first time last season, the authorities of the Sibpur Experimental Farm sowed in addition to some ordinary country varieties the seed of several finer foreign kinds—Havana, Virginian and Kentucky. The seed of the last two varieties failed to germinate. The Havana and the country varieties, came up well, and were plentifully manured with saltpetre and sulphate of potash, both of which supply potash, an ingredient in which Indian tobacco is said to be deficient, and which is required in larger proportion to make it burn well. All of them gave a good return, and though they had not been tested when the report of the experiment was made, the country varieties were expected to show an improvement in quality. The Havana appeared to be mild and sweet in flavour, and was to be made up into cigars, and sent out to be appraised by competent authority.

THE latest details concerning the Kulu murder case are to the effect that the crime was not committed in the house where the deceased woman first went, but out in the jungle, where she was afterwards enticed, and where her body was found. Two Gurkhas were concerned, one, who has been arrested, admits his complicity, but states that the actual murderer was the man who is still at large. He has made a further statement to the effect that these two Gurkhas had previously murdered several other women for their jewels in other parts of the country.

MR. W. HOLMES having found himself obliged to take six months' leave, Mr. J. B. Thomson, officiating Commissioner of Lucknow, succeeds Mr. F. W. Porter permanently as Inspector-General of Police in the N.-W. Provinces. Mr. J. S. Mackintosh, Collector of Fatehgarh, will then officiate as Commissioner of Lucknow; Mr. H. G. Warburton acting as Collector of Fatehgarh.

THE import of silver into India has unquestionably fallen off during the last few weeks though consignments are still shipped from Europe. It is impossible to say whether the trade will revive again, but at present the demand for the metal at inland towns has almost died out. At Delhi, for instance, nothing has been done of late in the barter of silver, and a report reaches us from Bombay that bars have actually been sent there for sale from up-country. This is reversing the order of things, and it would really seem that the market is glutted. Meanwhile the white metal has reached the last stage of humiliation, having been sold last week by auction in Calcutta, as our correspondent puts it, along with damaged jute, second-hand furniture and broken down horses.

ADVICES from New York state that the latest development of Edison's genius in the line of photography, on which he has been working for the last five years, the kinetoscope, was practically completed a few days ago, and in casting about for a unique subject for the first photograph by the new process Edison chose Sandow. The main principle of the kinetoscope consists in the taking of a great number of impressions by a camera in a limited space of time, thus obtaining a continuous photograph of the entire motion of a person. The photographs follow each other in such rapid succession that no lapse of time can be detected between the impression recorded, and the series of pictures becomes in effect one picture. Forty-six pictures are taken in one second, and the exposure lasts twenty seconds, the length of time required to unroll the band. The opening in the camera is only three inches in width, and the pictures are an inch square, though the inventor says he will be able to take pictures of a larger size soon. The plates secured were declared perfect.

MRS. COLQUHOUN, wife of Lieutenant Colquhoun, 20th Madras Infantry, committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart with a Colt's revolver on Friday night at her residence, during the absence of her husband, who left about half an hour earlier for his mess, after returning with his wife from a garden party. Mr. Wilkieson, District Superintendent of Police, held an inquest this morning, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide while in a state of temporary insanity. Deceased was 28 years old. Much sympathy is felt for Lieutenant Colquhoun and his motherless son, who is only six years.

GENERAL FAVE, a member of the French Institute, and formerly a great favourite with Napoleon III., has died in Paris, in his eighty-second year. He left the Polytechnic School in 1830, joined the Artillery, was made aide-de-camp to the Emperor in 1859, and afterwards became a general of brigade. Before and after the war of 1870 he was a professor of Military tactics in his old school, of which he was also once in chief command. He wrote several important works on war—notably a new system for the defence of fortified places, and a history of the progress of artillery, the last mentioned production being based on the Emperor's notes. Two other officers of General Fave's rank have also died recently. These were General the Marquis de Boisdenemetz and General Hepp, an Alsatian, both of whom distinguished themselves greatly in the wars of the Second Empire.

PROFESSOR LEON SAGEHOMME made his promised balloon ascent from the Calcutta rink on Saturday afternoon, but the event proved that the public, which consisted chiefly of natives, who flocked in crowds to the surrounding maidan, had no intention of paying for an exhibition they could see for nothing. The ascent was timed for half-past five, and the process of filling the balloon began half an hour earlier. When the balloon was fully inflated with hot air, the professor gave the word to "let go," and the balloon with the parachute attached slowly rose and travelled in a northerly direction. After reaching a height of some six hundred or seven hundred feet the balloon showed signs of descending, and the professor, after having distributed a shower of hand bills, prepared to come down. Detaching the parachute, which opened out gracefully, in five or six seconds he landed at Esplanade corner, just avoiding the tank, about five hundred yards from the spot from which he started. He then returned to the rink enclosure, where he received an ovation from the crowd. The balloon, which fell on the top of a ticca gharry in Bentick Street, was recovered shortly afterwards.

A FEW days ago, observes the Allahabad paper, we pointed out the hardship likely to be inflicted upon officers of the British service in India, in connection with the exchange compensation allowance, if they took general leave in India. One could scarcely believe, our contemporary continues, "that the Government would be so niggardly as to deprive them of their compensation if they took more than two months' privilege leave in this country, but such appears to be the case. Only matters are worse than we thought. An order has been passed on the point having retrospective effect, and officers are being called upon actually to refund their allowances. In one instance a Major, who took six months' general leave last summer, has been ordered to repay the whole of the compensation which he drew during that period. We cannot congratulate Mr. Westland and the Finance Department on action of this kind, if indeed they are responsible for it, for it looks more like the handiwork of the babus of the Military Accounts Department. The Commander-in-Chief will surely not let such a ruling be enforced without a protest; while the Military Member is bound to support His Excellency after the admirable case he made out for the Army in the Budget debate."

THE Egyptian Government, in reply to the French remonstrances concerning the conversion of the unified debt, has admitted that the proposal was put forward in an improper manner. The French Government have approved of the course taken by its representative in Egypt in the matter. The *Times* is following up its able Australian and Canadian letters with an Egyptian series. The first communication appeared on March 20, and gave an interesting account of the causes of the recent crisis. Given a headstrong and ambitious young ruler as ignorant of Oriental character as of the Egyptian and European situation, we see that things were almost bound to turn out as they have done. Only by a close examination of the actual proceedings in Egypt since Tewfik died can one fully realise with what rare consideration and leniency Abbas has been treated by Lord Cromer.

THE excavations by Mr. de Morgan at the brick pyramid of Dashour have yielded a large find of jewelry and gold ornaments bearing cartouches of Kings Osirtasen II. and III. and Amenemhat III. Brugsch Bey, who is now arranging them in the Ghizeh Museum, considers that they far surpass in beauty and exquisite workmanship anything previously found in Egypt. The kings' tombs have not yet been found, and the broken condition of the sarcophagi indicates that the place had been rifled. The pyramid building itself does not contain any chamber, but an extensive necropolis for royal personages is cut out of the rock on which the pyramid stands, and a large extent is still unexplored, which is expected to yield still more valuable treasures.

THE chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund (Mr. James Glaisher) has received a letter from the Foreign Office informing him that a firman has been granted by the Sultan conveying permission for two years to excavate at Jerusalem on certain conditions similar to those under which other firmans have been issued. The committee will therefore be able to resume the excavations which proved so successful under Sir Charles Warren (then Lieutenant Warren) in the years 1867-1870. The work has been entrusted to Mr. Frederick Jones Bliss, who has lately concluded the examination of the mound called Tell-el-Hesy, the account of which, under the title of "A Mound of Many Cities," has just appeared. He is already in Jerusalem, and will commence proceedings without delay.

ONE of the latest productions of the Liberal Publication Department is the account of the Proceedings of the National Liberal Federation meeting at Portsmouth. This preserves in handy form for reference the annual report of the general committee of the Federation, the resolutions of the Federation, and the speeches of Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Acland. It thus provides a record of the Liberal work of the past year, an authoritative exposition of the Liberal programme, and an authentic report of important declarations by Cabinet Ministers at the memorable crisis in the Parliamentary situation created by the resistance of the Peers to the Parish Councils Bill. It is uniform in size with the issues of past years. Bound with them it will constitute a valuable epitome of political history since the National Liberal Federation was founded. This is now so well recognised by political students that those past issues which are out of print are commanding a fancy price at the second-hand book shops.

THE problem of applying an electric motor to a wheeled vehicle has, it is said, at last been solved, and the electric parcels-van which have been driving about the streets of London lately is not a toy like former electric carriages, but a practical success. It looks like an ordinary two-horse van without shafts, it is worked by accumulators which will drive it for fifty miles without recharge, and it can go any speed up to ten miles an hour. The steering is easy, and the inside is lighted by two electric lamps. The cost is said to be half that of a horse-van of the same size and power. If there is no flaw in these statements, says the *Spectator*, they mean that in a few years there will not be a horse in the streets of London. The result will be good in every way. Not only will locomotion and transport be cheaper (we shall have sixpenny cab-fares), but the block in the streets will be greatly decreased. The horses take up no less or even more room than the vehicles they draw. For a driving-tour, there will be nothing like an electric trap, for it will never be laid up by a bad stable. Lastly, if the demand for horses is greatly reduced, riding, the healthiest of all exercises, will once more be possible for the "working gentleman."

THE YEOLA RIOTS.

MR. RAMCHANDRA BARVE REPROVED.

THE following resolution was issued last evening in reply to a petition from Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Barve and other Hindu inhabitants of Yeola:—

No. 2479.

Judicial Department.

Bombay Castle, 10th April, 1894.

Telegram from the Hindoos of Yeola, dated the 15th February, 1894.

Petition from Ramchandra Ganesh Barve, Sardeshmukh of Yeola, and other Hindu inhabitants of Yeola, dated the 18th February, 1894.—Stating that they are profoundly grieved at the lamentable state of things which has prevailed at Yeola since the 18th October, 1893, and deeply distressed by the riots of the 6th February, 1894, and praying, for reasons given, (1) that an independent enquiry into the riots generally be instituted through officers unconnected with the distrct, (2) that persons arrested in connection with the riots be tried by independent officers, but not summarily, and (3) that the Mamlatdar and the Inspector of Police be transferred to some other district in order that confidence and a sense of security may be re-established amongst the inhabitants of Yeola.

Resolution.—Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Barve and the other signatories to the petition should be referred to Government Resolution No. 1917, dated the 15th March, 1894, in which the conclusions arrived at by Government, after a careful review of the several reports received from the Commissioner and the District Magistrate relative to the recent riots at Yeola, have been stated. They should be informed that Government have no intention of holding any other enquiry than that which has been held by the Assistant Collectors, the Collector and the Commissioner, whose views Government know to be impartial and whose enquiry has, in their opinion, been careful and sufficient, and that Government are morally convinced that the continuation of agitation in the town of Yeola is largely due to the action of Mr. Barve himself, who, instead of displaying the qualities of a good citizen and showing his gratitude to Government for the political pension he possesses by using his best efforts to secure reconciliation between the communities, has done much, by encouraging the Hindus to boycott the Muhammadans, to maintain feelings of animosity between the two communities.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN DEFAMATION CASE.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Damjee Laxmichand, manager to the opium-farmer of Bombay, charged the Rev. A. W. Prantch with defamation.

Mr. Basil Scott, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Thakordass, Dharamsey and Cama, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Brown, solicitor, defended the accused.

It will be remembered that on the last occasion Mr. Brown had not finished the examination of Amoomia Bapoo Sahib, who was called as a witness for the defence. Yesterday he was not in the Court when the case was called on for hearing, and in his absence, Mr. Brown called and examined Mr. Thomas Hudson, a missionary in the service of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, who also stands charged with defaming complainant. He said that he had been in India for the last seven years and-a-half. He came to Bombay in December last to attend the Annual Conference of the Mission. He took the opportunity of visiting the "so-called opium-smoking clubs" on the 18th of that month. He found no difficulty in getting admission into the clubs, where he saw men of different classes. Some of the smokers he took to be beggars from their appearance. He was accompanied to the clubs by the accused and Mr. Mansukhlal. They remained there for a considerable time talking to the opium smokers. The club was situated in a large room in the vicinity of a prominent locality, and a compartment was reserved therein for selling opium preparations. They visited several clubs, including one at the Erskine Road. There they saw the manager of the club. He was recognised by the accused and Mr. Mansukhlal as the keeper of a licensed opium den, formerly located in the same building. They were told by the people in the club that the opium was brought there in large quantities by the manager, who manufactured it into *chandul* and sold it by retail to those who visited the club. Witness saw no reason to disbelieve the statements of these people. He then wrote a letter to the *Bombay Guardian* about his visit to the clubs. The letter was published in the issue of that paper dated the 30th December. Syed Ghose, their guide to the opium dens, brought to them three opium-smokers on the day following their visit to the clubs. Witness and others questioned the smokers as to how they had acquired the habit. Mr. Mansukhlal took notes of the interview. Witness also took a few notes for his own information. The article in the *Bombay Guardian* was based on the information imparted to them by the smokers. The statements of the three men and the guide were referred to in the article. The informants had told them that several men whom Dama knew well, could get opium from Dama to the extent of 40 tolas at a time. As far as he could remember, the accused concluded from the statements made by the informants that Dama encouraged the clubs. He saw Syed Ghose next time, on the 15th of January last, at his house. The accused was present on the second visit also. The witness Amoomia, who was partly examined on the last occasion, was accompanied by Ghose, who introduced him to witness as the man who knew everything about the clubs in Bombay. Certain statements made in the second article in the *Bombay Guardian*, dated the 20th January, were based on the information given by Amoomia and Syed Ghose from experience. They stated that Dama supplied the opium, which was conveyed to Mahim secretly and the payment of custom dues was evaded. Amoomia said that Mr. Rustomjee knew all about the clubs, at which he connived and allowed persons approved by Dama to manage them. Witness and the accused went and gave the information about the arrest of Currim Jetli by Inspector Roshun Ali to Inspector Sloane. They subsequently went to Mr. Crummy in connection with the same affair. The accused had taken care to verify the statements of Amoomia and Ghose by going to Mahim and making personal enquiries there, and sending persons to purchase *chandul* by giving them marked coins.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scott, witness said that to preserve the thread of the narrative given by Amoomia and Ghose at random, he had to ask them certain questions at intervals. He had to put them certain questions to complete the leading story told by them. Ghose was a hack victoria-driver. Ghose and the three men, who accompanied him, were offered eight annas, which they refused to take on the ground that it was a very trifling sum. Witness did not know what had become of the money. He did not know whether Ghose kept the money himself. Amoomia was an estate-broker as well as law-broker, and was not paid anything except his tram-fare only. Witness came to India in the year 1886, and he believed that the accused had come to the country three years earlier. He was not satisfied as to the complete truth of the statements made by Amoomia and Ghose, but was so far satisfied that there ought to be an enquiry into the truth of the allegations. The accused also formed a similar opinion in the matter.

Witness was several times called to order for making irrelevant statements, and the Magistrate informed him he must confine his evidence to matters within his own knowledge.

Amoomia, who had arrived in court shortly after the last witness had been called into the witness box, was re-called and further examined by Mr. Brown. He stated that he had purchased two annas' worth of *chandul* from Khudabux. He was given the money by the accused to purchase it.

At this stage the case was again adjourned.

SEVERAL years ago, public-houses were the popular places for holding coroners' inquests in London. The County Council has endeavoured to stop this undesirable practice, and has succeeded in reducing the number of inquests in public-houses to 700, out of about 3,000 held every year. A report by the Chief Officer of the Public Control Department states that where a suitable coroner's court and mortuary are not provided, efforts are made to utilise other public buildings. Under pressure from the Council, all but ten sanitary authorities have now provided mortuary accommodation where bodies awaiting burial are taken in place of being left in the living rooms of crowded dwellings. The question of providing coroner's courts and mortuaries is complicated and delayed by the fact, that while obviously both ought to be in the same building, it is the duty of the County Council to erect the former, and of the local authorities to maintain the latter.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran presided at the sitting of the Second Criminal Sessions yesterday.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.

His lordship, on taking his seat on the bench, remarked that an application had been received from a juror, requesting exemption from service on the jury. If his lordship acceded to such applications, he said great public inconvenience would arise, as there would not be a sufficient number of jurors left to try the cases. His lordship observed further that, if such persons thought they were entitled to make applications for exemption from service, their names might as well be removed from the jury list.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

The trial of the following case was then continued before his lordship and the same common jury.

Krishna Namjee, a Hindu coachman, was charged with having, on the 31st ult., committed a rash and negligent act amounting to culpable homicide, by knocking down and running over a boy named Farashram Damodhar. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Pires for the prisoner.

Mr Robertson, in summing up the case for the prosecution, remarked that the evidence showed clearly that the prisoner had been driving very fast and on the wrong side of the road. He made no effort to pull up the horse after the boy had been knocked down. He did not say as much for himself. There was no doubt he had been the cause of the boy's death. There was no necessity for him to go over to the right hand side, for the position of the steam roller left him ample room to pass on the left hand side of the road.

Mr. Pires, in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoner, observed that the case had been brought into court only because the boy had died; and that but for that fact, nothing would have been heard of the matter. It was clear that the two boys were playing about on the road, and the deceased was knocked down in front of the carriage, and was run over before the horse could be pulled up. The accused must have called out to the boys to get out of the way. As a tram-car was approaching at the time, the learned counsel suggested that the accused had no alternative but to across over to the right-hand side of the road.

The learned judge, in summing up the whole case to the jury, said that in order to constitute the offence, it was not necessary to prove an intention to do a rash and negligent act. It was, however, necessary for the prosecution to prove the cause of the boy's death, and to show that his death resulted from a rash and negligent act on the part of the accused. No doubt the evidence showed that death arose from the wheels of the carriage passing over the boy's abdomen. The case was one of the public importance, and if the accused was driving at a furious rate, unmindful of the safety of passers-by, he ought to be convicted. The jury should, however, carefully consider whether the accused had been driving furiously. In his lordship's view, too much importance had been attached to the prisoner's driving on the wrong side of the road. When there were not any vehicles about, it did not matter much, his lordship thought, whether the man was driving on the wrong side or not. The real point of the greatest importance was whether the prisoner was driving at a pace dangerous to the passers-by on the road. The prisoner said that knowing the habits of the horse, he had given the steam roller a wide berth, an act which the prosecution sought to turn against him. That was a point for the consideration of the jury. It was also for the jury to decide whether the prisoner was justified in driving on the wrong side of the road, and whether he was driving at a rash speed. It was important also to bear in mind that the evidence showed that the boys did not suddenly run out towards the centre of the road. They were there when the carriage drove up. Though the prisoner might be assumed not to have read the notice-boards, yet as a driver he, like others, should have been aware of the rule of the road. The accused did not drive away after the accident as some drivers would have done. He stopped his horse when the people called out to him; and he drove away to the railway station under his master's orders. Driving rashly, his lordship said, meant driving at too high a speed through a throughfare in which there were foot-passengers going about. Then, the jury would remember that at the place where the accident took place, there was no foot-path. The jury had to come to a conclusion, upon the evidence, whether the prisoner drove at a too rapid pace, or whether he had kept the horse under control, or whether he called out to the people in the road. There was no evidence to prove that the accused had seen the boys before the accident occurred. Viewed either from the point of public safety or the innocence or guilt of the accused, the case was entirely one for the jury. His lordship would refrain from stating his own views in the matter; and told the jury to say whether, in their opinion upon the evidence, the boy's death had been caused accidentally or whether the prisoner has been guilty of rash and negligent driving.

After half-an-hour's consultation, the jury, by a majority of eight to one, found the prisoner guilty, recommending him to mercy.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the the prisoner he had been convicted by a majority of the jury of having committed a rash and negligent act in causing the death of the boy. He accepted the verdict, which was accompanied by a recommendation to mercy. His lordship was glad to accede to the recommendation, for he could not help feeling that the act was as much that of the master as of the accused himself. His lordship sentenced accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, with the alternative of further rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

THE following case was heard before his lordship and a Special Jury.

MURDER OF A WIFE AT THE BRITANNIA MILL.

Hiru Luxmon, a Hindu of an unprepossessing appearance, was charged with having, on the 3rd March last, committed murder by causing the death of his wife, Bhaghi, near the Britannia Mill. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Macleod appeared for the defence. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Charles Douglas, Foreman.

Mr. A. P. Gould.
Mr. Atmaram Balcrishna.
Mr. Deweurn Nanjee.
Mr. S. J. David.
Mr. G. K. Remington.
Mr. E. H. Elsworthy.
Mr. W. F. Potts.
Mr. James Morris.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury for the prosecution, said the accused was charged with murder in having, on the 3rd March last, caused the death of his wife, Bhaghi. The facts of the case were very short, and the case was not one likely to occupy much of the time of the jury. The evidence would show that the accused had been on bad terms with his wife, she and her relations alleging that he had been ill-treating her. For that reason, at all events, some time before the month of March last, she had left the prisoner's house and had gone to live with her sister and the latter's husband in a chawl, not far from the Britannia Mill. The deceased had sued her husband, the accused, for maintenance before a Presidency Magistrate on the 23rd February, on which day an order was made that the prisoner should pay her four rupees a month. On the 25th February, the accused went to the place where his wife was living and asked her to return and live with him. The deceased refused to do so, whereupon the accused threatened her. It would appear upon the evidence that, at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 3rd March, the accused purchased two knives at the Null Bazaar, and that the same afternoon Bhaghi was killed with them by the prisoner at a place which leads to the Fergusson Road at the rear of the Britannia and Peroo Mahomed Mills. The deceased was employed in the Britannia Mill, and the house in which she lived was situated on the left hand side of the road leading from the mill. On the afternoon in question, the prisoner took up a position on the Tulsi pipe, which was near the road, and awaited his wife coming out of the mill. Three persons, who were eye-witnesses of what took place, would tell the jury that, as the deceased was going along the road towards her residence, the accused rushed upon her, seized her hand, and asked her to return to his house. On her refusing to do so, he attacked her with one knife, which broke; and he then used the other knife, wounding her most severely. The woman died almost immediately from the injuries she had received. The prisoner, after inflicting the injuries ran towards the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, but was followed by the three witnesses and given into custody. His clothes were found to be covered with fresh blood, and so were the two knives, which were found in his possession. Dr. Sidney Smith would tell the jury that the woman died from the injuries inflicted by the prisoner, and that the wounds in her neck must have caused almost instantaneous death. If the jury believed the evidence of the three witnesses, they could not do otherwise, the learned Advocate apprehended, than find the accused guilty of murder.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution, confirming the facts stated by the Advocate-General in his opening address.

The Advocate-General, in summing up for the prosecution, said there was no grave and sudden provocation in the case, and the evidence disclosed no circumstances in extenuation of the offence of murder. There was premeditation on the part of the accused, for he went to Null Bazaar early in the morning of the 3rd March, when he purchased the two knives with which he inflicted the wounds upon his wife, the same afternoon. Under the circumstances, his offence could be no other than that of murder.

Mr. Macleod, in addressing the jury for the defence, said that, in the face of the evidence for the prosecution, it would be idle for him to deny that the prisoner caused the death of his wife. He had been living alone since his wife left him, and he had to cook his own meals. The learned counsel's theory was that the prisoner purchased the knives on the morning of the 3rd March for domestic purposes; and that on that morning, he could have had no intention of killing his wife. If he wished to do so, he has had ample time to do it since the day the Magistrate ordered him to pay four rupees a month for her separate maintenance. He had done his best to induce his wife to return and live with him; and he was naturally angry with her for her refusal to do so. The evidence for the prosecution failed to make out a case of murder. The prisoner had probably an angry discussion with his wife about her refusal to live with him near the Tulsi pipe as she returned from her work in the mill; and it was probably that he then received grave and sudden provocation by reason of some abusive expressions, made use of by his wife. He was abused by her relations when he went to her place of residence, and he probably selected the spot near the Tulsi pipe, away from her relations, to make one more appeal to her to return and live with him. All these circumstances, said the learned counsel, went to show that prisoner's offence was not a premeditated action, and he trusted that the jury would bear them in mind when deliberating upon their verdict, and acquit him of the graver charge of wilful murder.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said the definitions of murder had already been read to the jury by the counsel, and he now drew their attention to the definition of grave and sudden provocation, telling the jury to remember the condition of mind of the prisoner during the two months preceding the day of the murder. It was possible that any provocation received by him would be much aggravated by the state of mind in which he was. The evidence showed that, as soon as his wife came out of the mill, he asked her to return and live with him, and that she refused to go. This in itself was no cause for grave and sudden provocation. His lordship here described the relations of the husband and wife during the two months preceding the day of the murder, as mentioned by the deceased's sister and her husband. The prosecution relied upon the threats previously used by the prisoner as indicating his premeditation to kill his wife. The next evidence relied upon by the prosecution was that of the shopkeeper, who sold the two knives to the prisoner. The defence said that the knives were far too clumsy to kill a person with, and that the prosecution failed to prove a case of premeditation to kill. The prosecution further relied upon the evidence of the three men who were alleged to be eye-witnesses of the murder. The defence, on the other hand, suggested that the men were not upon the spot as they alleged; for if they had been there, they would have at once rushed forth and rescued the woman. The jury had to consider whether there was premeditation on the part of the prisoner as stated by the prosecution; or whether, as stated by the defence, there was a sudden quarrel between the husband and the wife when the latter refused to go and live with the former, and whether the prisoner struck her on grave and sudden provocation which he received, if any.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder, with a recommendation to mercy from a minority of two of the jury.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said: Prisoner, the murder you have committed upon the body of your wife was a very cruel one. The prerogative of mercy in such a case does not rest with the court.

His lordship then passed a formal sentence of death upon the prisoner, telling the jury, in discharging them, that the prerogative of mercy rested with the Government, and not with the court.

The Sessions were then adjourned until 10 o'clock, this (Thursday) morning.

THE LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE DETECTIVE POLICE.

Khan Bahadur Mir Akbar Alli Abdool Alli, whose death we announced in our yesterday's issue, was formerly Superintendent of the Detective Police. He retired on a well-earned pension on the 31st of December 1883, after serving the Government faithfully for a period of nearly fifty-two years. He belonged to a famous family of the Syid of Muncher and as a representative of that family, he enjoyed the permanent allowance of Rs. 400 per annum from the revenue of that village. His ancestors are said to have come to India from Madina, some centuries ago. In his time he was the most energetic and zealous officer and up to the last discharged his arduous duties to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. Although he served in the Bombay Police Force for more than two score years, there was not a single mark against his name, but on the other hand, instances of meritorious services rendered by him in his official capacity, are to be abundantly found. On the 1st September 1831 the deceased joined the Bombay Police Force as a peon on a salary of Rs. 7 per mensem and remained in that capacity until 28th August 1846, when a break of two years and four months occurred in his service. He again joined the Police Force on the 14th December 1848, and discharged his duties in various capacities, uninterruptedly, for upwards of thirty-five years. On the 14th July 1852 he was promoted to the rank of a jemadar on a salary of Rs. 30. He was on the 28th October 1856 raised to the rank of a subedar of the police on as monthly salary of Rs. 60. During the Mutiny his services were of a most useful character, and in acknowledgment thereof he was promoted by the Government to the rank of a subedar major with a personal allowance of Rs. 40, and was appointed native commander of the Bombay Police Force. In 1861 the Government of India marked its appreciation of the deceased officer, by conferring upon him the title of Khan Bahadur. On the 1st October 1865 he was promoted to the grade of a second-class inspector in the Detective Branch, and in January 1870 to the rank of superintendent, a position he held up to the time of his retirement. In the year 1874-75 his services were lent to the Baroda State in connection with the famous poisoning case. On account of ill-health he retired from the service on the 31st December 1883. On his retirement a large and influential meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held, at which speeches in recognition of his meritorious services were delivered, resolutions were unanimously adopted, Rs. 4,000 were subscribed and a committee was appointed to commemorate his faithfulness, in some suitable manner. In recommending the Government to grant him an enhanced pension, as a special case, Sir Frank Souter, the then Commissioner of Police, said that Khan Bahadur's fame as an eminent detective was wide-spread and he was a terror to evil-doers. He had extraordinary ability and skill in detecting criminals. On the 19th February, 1884, the Government granted to him as a special case, an enhanced pension of Rs. 125 per mensem. He died at the age of about ninety years, at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening at Muncher, where he had gone for a change in February last. The deceased leaves a large family. The present head of the Detective Police is the eldest son of the deceased. One of the deceased's grandsons is a barrister-at-law, while the other has been studying in England for the Indian Civil Service.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper resumed the enquiry into the charge of defamation laid by Damji Luxmichand, manager to the opium-farmer in Bombay, against the Rev. A. W. Prautch. Mr. Thomas Hudson, one of the defendants, but against whom the magistrate has not yet framed a charge (it having been decided on the last occasion to enquire first into the case against Mr. Prautch), was examined by Mr. Brown. He stated that the articles complained of were based on the information given to the defendants by Syad Gose and Amoomiam, who was partly examined at the last hearing. In his examination by Mr. Brown, witness made a number of irrelevant statements, which were objected to by Mr. Basil Scott, counsel for the complainant. The magistrate allowed the objections and ruled that the witness could only speak of circumstances within his own knowledge. Amoonmian was then recalled and further examined by Mr. Brown, but nothing of importance was elicited from him. The case stands adjourned.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND INVENTIVE LYING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent B. A. in the *Gazette* of the 6th inst., under the above euphonious heading is a little mixed, he brings forward a case of a Mr. Westcott and the "Society for the Total Abolition of Vivisection." He does not seem to be aware that the crusade against the British Institute of Preventive Medicine at Chelsea is not confined only to this society, but to all sections on grounds apart from vivisection, and the letters in the papers during last week on the subject were confined to this aspect of the system, besides the chief authority quoted was not Mr. Westcott, but Dr. Reid, who had visited the Pasteur Institute at Paris. Mr. Westcott was not mentioned nor quoted as an authority in any shape or form, however, even granting, according to the letter in the London *Times*, written by the Secretaries of the British Institute of Preventive Medicine (and which, by the way, on investigation would not stand much) that Mr. Westcott is *not* truthful, which we can believe or not as we like until *his* side of the story is heard, this surely does not place Dr. H. J. Reid and the Rev. H. R. Howeis in the same category, who were the authorities quoted. The Bombay Pasteurites are taking up a rather comical attitude in dubbing their opponents as "liars" and people "without brains." Mr. Hankin is an unknown quantity in Bombay, and may, like Mr. Westcott, be a "professional" lecturer in the employ of our military authorities, or some other authority—the vivisectionist perhaps—for it is not at all likely that he would come here to "waste his sweetness on the desert air" out of pure philanthropic motives, and he, along with your anonymous correspondent, will not do much harm to the individuals or class whom they attack or good to the cause they uphold, if their only weapon is abuse. The points in discussion are, whether or not, inoculation for hydrophobia is successful, and whether such institutes as the Pasteur institutes are a danger to health. Dr. Reid who has already been referred to along with other scientists, say that Pasteurim is a delusion and a snare and it has been "discredited by British and Continental Commissioners and prohibited by law by more than one European country." It is so discredited in England, that they have to compromise—in a name—they dare not call it a Pasteur Institute. "British Institute of Preventive Medicine" sounds so much better, and so they let it be understood that the new institute will hold aloof from purely Pasteurian treatment of hydrophobia, but will cultivate and supply the germs of other diseases—seven selected deadly diseases they are going to give the British public. We have not "Pasteur on our programme and we never mention hydrophobia." This is how the British Institute of Preventive Medicine is trying to hoodwink the British Public, and in this virtuous strain they insisted that Mr. Howeis withdraw his attack on hydrophobia, "but no," says the reverend gentleman, "I shall stick to my hydrophobia fly, for if once this institute is allowed, the hydrophobia fly is sure to come." Buthere in India a Pasteur Institute is urged in the most cold-blooded way and the bait is "hydrophobia!" and the Pasteur Institute here, the Mr. Hankin informed us the other day in his lecture at the Town Hall, will also cultivate and supply the germs of other diseases, such as typhoid fever, tetanus diptheria, anthrax, tuberculosis, quite regardless of the result, whether it be by inoculating healthy life with evil lymph, or rousing the religious feelings of the people. The Pasteur Institute cannot exist without the vivisector and the license to cut, saw and tear, and Pasteurism is only upheld by scientific men, *only* because it is based on the principle of vivisection, and because if they condemn the system they would need condemn the principle, however much in their hearts they do condemn and despise Pasteurism, self-interest and "esprit de corps" compels them to uphold it, "but men like Dr. Reid, Dr. Houghton, Dr. Berdoe, Dr. Clarke, Surgeon-General Gordon, Dr. Collins, Dr. Bowie, Dr. Gordon Stables, and many more too numerous to mention along with Dr. Lutard, a physician at the St. Lazare Hospital, Professors Collins and Peters, Paris; Von Frische and Billroth, Vienna; Michelani, Florence; Amoross and De Renzi, Naples, have the courage of their convictions. They may be considered "brainless" people by the wise authorities here who are suffering from Pasteuromania, however, there is brain enough left for some folks to see that this Pasteur Institute here is purely a military move, and has more behind it than simply the dread of typhoid in the army. It is nothing more than a desire for an experiment for another disease which has to be nameless here and which our army authorities think they can combat by futile and insanitary experiment. If this is not so, then, it is passing strange that the whole affair has been kept so dark and sprung on us suddenly by *military* influence. The worst phase of it all is that the Rajahs and Chiefs are being duped and dictated to, and in this way are having their coin extracted from them, under the plea of hydrophobia and typhoid and cholera cure, the process of which, when better understood in India, will be a more dangerous element in our midst than the cow agitation was.

SARAH S. GOSTLING.

P. S.—In the *Zoophilist* for September 1893, it is stated that Mr. Arthur Westcott, accompanied by two friends, visited the Pasteur Institute, Paris, on 12th June last. One of the friends was a medical man—Dr. George Brandry—perhaps the honorary secretary of the British Institute of Preventive Medicine knowing this, felt Mr. Westcott knew too much, Mr. Ruffer, the hon. secretary, is very wroth at Mr. Westcott saying in his speeches that he saw 500 animals inoculated at the Pasteur Institute. Mr. Westcott has also written this in his article in the *Zoophilist*. If there was not some truth in it, surely the friends who accompanied him would have objected. However, Dr. Reid, who has also been to the Paris Institute, publicly writes to the newspapers the same thing. He says, "the extent to which experiments are conducted may be imagined when I state that in the large chamber at the rear of the institute are several hundred living animals, rabbits and guinea-pigs, all in small cages—most of them have been experimented upon, some dead. Outside this building is a range of pens containing healthy rabbits. In a stable are more rabbits, in fact the place swarms with animals, healthy, infected, and all brought for experimental purposes."

S. S. G.

THE MOPLAH OUTBREAK.

THE outbreak of Moplahs, particulars of which appeared in our columns on Friday and Saturday, has been successfully put down, thirty-three out of the thirty-five fanatics having been killed and the two survivors wounded. From a report received in Madras late on Saturday evening, it appears that a force consisting of 50 men of the Dorset Regiment from Malapuram under Captain Ridley, 27 Special and 12 District Police Constables under Mr. Macartney, Assistant Superintendent, (with whom was Colonel Porteous, the Inspector-General) left Manarghat at 3 A.M. on Saturday morning for Pallikurpa temple three miles to the South, where the fanatics had made a stand. The force arrived at the temple at daylight. The fanatics opened a feeble fire as soon as the soldiers and police appeared. The fire was replied to by the howitzer, which the force had taken with them. The first shell burst inside the temple, killing the leader of the band. Thereupon the fanatics threw open the doors and rushed out. The charge was received by the Dorsets, who killed thirty-three on the spot by ball and bayonet and wounded the remaining two. This summary and complete punishment will deter any other outbreaks of a similar character that may be imminent. There is said to be a general feeling of uneasiness in the Walavanad and Ernad taluqs; but there is nothing to show that the present outbreak was anything more than an isolated case of racial irritation. The offenders, contrary to the usual custom, committed a dacoity (on the headman of a village who was conveying a sum of Rs. 2,000 or so to a Sub Treasury) at the commencement of their outbreak; but against this headman they had a grudge; and revenge rather than robbery was the object of their attack upon him. It is suspected that the real instigator of the outbreak is a local Haji, a malcontent who has for some time been giving the district authorities trouble. Great credit is due to the officers and men of the Dorset Regiment and to the Police for the satisfactory manner in which they did their work. The District officials also deserve praise for the prompt way in which they arranged measures to suppress the outbreak. One and all concerned had a very arduous task to perform in pursuing the fanatics by forced marches into the jungles at this the hottest time of the year in Malabar.—*Madras Mail.*

MR. ROBERT GIBB, an eminent member of the Royal Scottish Academy, has accepted the commission to paint the portrait of Dr. Parker, of the City Temple. The picture will be presented to the sitter in recognition of his twenty-five years' Thursday morning service in the City of London. It will be accompanied by a testimonial album signed by the clergy and ministers of all denominations, including the Archdeacon of London, Dr. Pulsford, Dr. Clifford, Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, Dr. E. Jenkins, and Dr. Monro Gibson. The presentation is to take place in the City Temple on May the 10th.

FAREWELL ADDRESS AT POONA.

AN address was presented to the Rev. J. Small, by the Poona Indian Christian Association, at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, on Monday (April 2). A large number of friends and admirers of Mr. Small, both Indian and European were present, among whom were the following:—Mr. A. H. Plunkett, City Magistrate, Dewan Bahadur Luxuman Juggonnath, Mr. Vaidya, Kashinath Punt Natu, pleader, Rev. J. and Mrs. Small, Rev. J. F. and Mrs. Row, Rev. J. Torrence M. A., B. D., Miss Paxton, Miss Bernard, Dr. Miss Bernard, Miss Hurford, Mrs. Pope, Mr. W. J. Glansey, Secy., Y. M. C. A., Rev. S. B. Lotliter, Rev. Lucas Maloba, Rev. D. G. Maltar, Rev. Sorabji Khersedji, Rao Saheb R. G. and Mrs. Bhore, the Misses, Bhore, Mr. John Ezekiel, M. A., Mr. Moses Ezekiel, Mr. Mookerji, B. A., and Mr. H. R. Navalker.

Rao Saheb R. G. Bhore, the President of the Association, was in the chair. The president called upon the Rev. D. G. Malhar to offer a short prayer. At the close of the prayer, the chairman made the following introductory remarks:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I welcome you here in the name of the Poona Indian Christian Association. You already know the object for which we have assembled together—we are here to day to do honour to a reverend gentleman who has been before the Poona public for upwards of a quarter-of-a-century. The reverend gentleman I allude to is the Rev. Mr. Small, who is shortly to leave us for Europe. For several years he has had his hands full in the training and moulding the minds of young men who were connected with the F.C. institutions, both in Poona and Bombay. He had for some years the charge of the Indian Christian Congregation in connection with the Free Church Mission in Poona, and I have no doubt that the present healthy and efficient state of that church is chiefly, if not solely, due to his personal efforts. The latter portion of his life he chiefly devoted to evangelistic work. He proclaimed the blessed gospel in season and out of season, in the streets and villages, in lecture-halls and in various other assemblies as opportunities occurred. I need not dwell upon the services rendered by him, both as a missionary and a philanthrophist, to the public at large, you are already aware of them. But I must say a few words with reference to the services rendered by him to the Indian Christian community, as most of you are not likely to know of them, owing to your not being acquainted with our community. This, more or less, is owing to our reticence than to anything else. Mr. Small has taken a deep interest in all our doings and aspirations, both spiritual and social. He has warmly sympathised with any good movement for the social amelioration of our community, and whenever his presence and help were required, he never stinted it. The address that is to be presented to him will tell you what he has done for our association. This association was a natural outcome of the first convention of Indian Christians drawn from all sections of the community towards the end of 1891, and has been in existence for upwards of two years. I shall, with your permission, read a couple of rules of the association which will give you a clear idea of our aims and object. Its object shall be to promote the welfare of the Indian Christian community by every legitimate means in its power, provided, however, that the association shall not raise any question regarding, or otherwise interfere with, the distinctive doctrines or practices of any denomination of the Christian church. It shall be the duty of the committee to collect information on all questions concerning the Indian Christian community; to watch its interests as they may be affected by any proposed legislation or other measures; to urge its claims and represent its grievances before Government and other public bodies; and to endeavour by every possible means to effectually carry out the objects of the association. It is for you, ladies and gentlemen, to judge whether they are worthy of your interest and support. Our object is that of unification and consolidation of the work that has been and is being carried on by the various missionary societies in this Presidency. Therefore, it behoves them to lend us their active sympathy and support, as has been done by Mr. Small and a few others. I shall now call upon the secretary to read the address.

The secretary, Mr. Sadanand Appaji Yardi, then read the following address:—

To the Rev. J. Small, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, Poona.

Dear Sir,—The Committee of the Poona Indian Christian Association desire, in the name of the Association, to take leave of you on the eve of your departure for Scotland. We have learnt with regret, that you are about to be separated from us—a separation which is necessitated by the incessant labour of love that you have carried on for years past in Poona for our community. We cannot be unmindful of the fact, that you have worked in this Presidency for about thirty years as a missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, in various capacites, and endeared yourself to us by the warm interest taken by you in our social welfare, especially since you took charge of the pastorate of the Indian Church in connection with the Free Church of Scotland in this city. This interest took a practical shape in December 1891, when you so kindly presided at the first Convention of Indian Christians, which led to the formation of our association. From the beginning you have taken an active part in bringing this association into existence, and thus manifested your sympathy in everything that concerned the social and moral welfare of our community. We take this opportunity of expressing our sincerest thanks for the fatherly advice you have given us from time to time as a colleague, and for your liberal and cosmopolitan expression of views in our deliberations concerning the well-being of our community. We trust that you will continue to take the same interest while in Scotland, and enlist the sympathies of your friends and countrymen in the social and educational advancement of our community, and more especially in supplying the much-needed want of a high school and college for Indian Christians. We hope that you will enjoy your well-earned rest, and return to us again where your assistance is so much needed in this infant state of our community. We now bid you and Mrs. Small farewell and God-speed. We remain, &c.,

R. G. BHORE, President,
S. A. YARDI, Secretary,
Poona Indian Christian Association.

Poona, 2nd April, 1894.

The Rev. Mr. Small, in reply, said that it was very kind of the association to give him an address which he did not deserve, that the address was very moderately-worded, and unlike many addresses stated only actual facts, yet he cautioned the audience to be on their guard as to how they thought of the good things which are often mentioned in addresses. The venerable speaker then dwelt on the increase of the Indian Christian community in this land. He said that thirty years ago, the Indian Christians of Poona were very few indeed, and to get a gathering then such as had assembled that evening was an utter impossibility. He then emphatically expressed his belief in the ultimate evangelization of India, basing it on the rapid increase of the community in this land. And felt sure of it that night more than ever he felt during his whole life. He then alluded to the bright future which was in store for the Indian Christian community, and exhorted the young men to have a fixed aim in life.

Mr. Small then went on to speak of the association, of the necessity of that body, and of the good that it was doing, its object being to bring about unity among the people, and he remarked that that was the very thing wanting in them. He also said that it was not external help that was needed in order that they may rise in this world as a community, but internal help—the help that they ought to give each other. With reference to the poor state of the community, he said that it was better that they should rise by degrees, so that they may occupy high positions in the future, than to have those positions thrust on them before they were fit for them. He said that the association was a body to which the Indian Christians of all denominations could look up to when a common evil threatened their interests. He then advised the members of the association to work harmoniously together, to bear with one another, and when disputes arose to listen to the voice of reason, sacrificing personal interests, when the interests of the whole community were at stake. He told them not to work so that they may be praised by others, but to work so that they may merit the praise which may be given to them. He also pointed out as an example of pertinacity of purpose—the Sarvajanik Sabha. In speaking about the foreign missionaries, the reverend gentleman said that it would be a most lamentable fact if the Indian Christians were to fall out with them, as it would be disastrous to the interests of both. He also observed that he himself and other missionaries were only men, like others; they also had their faults and failings, and to expect from them extraordinary things is a great mistake.

Mr. Small then concluded by saying that he would always be interested in the work of the association, and that he would scarcely ever open his mouth without mentioning them and their wants. (Cheers.)

The address was then presented to Mr. Small, enclosed in an elegant silver casket bearing the following inscription:—

The Rev. J. Small, From the Poona Indian Christian Association. April 1894.

After this an appropriate hymn, "God be with you till we meet again" was sung to the accompaniment of the organ, over which Miss Bhore presided.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 3rd April:—

DOCK AND BUNDER FINANCES.

Before proceeding with the business on the Agenda Paper, the Chairman made a statement as regards the finances of the year 1893-94 just expired. He observed that the actual receipts under the four main heads—Bunder Properties, Wet Docks, Dry Dock, Port Fund—of account in the financial year which terminated on Saturday last, have amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 43,31,761, or to almost exactly the amount of the Budget Estimate, Rs 43,32,000. As compared with the actuals in 1892-93, there is an improvement of Rs. 1,39,058. Taken in detail, the receipts from the Bunder Properties are less than the Budget Estimate by, in round figures, Rs. 1,05,000; those from the Dry Dock less by Rs. 53,000, and those from Port Department are less by Rs. 4,000, while those from the Wet Docks are more by Rs. 1,62,000, or the sum of the deficiencies. The decrease under Bunder Properties is principally in the receipts from the ware-houses, which were Rs.55,000 less than the estimate, but there was also a decrease in the receipts from all the properties under that department except the Mazagon, Tank Bunder, and Frere Reclamations, which show an improvement of nearly Rs. 4,000. The falling off in the receipts from the Merewetter Dry Dock is very large, though to a small extent accounted for by sums outstanding. This subject will shortly be placed before the Trustees in a separate report. The heads not included are: Interest and Miscellaneous, estimated at Rs, 1,74,798; Pilotage Rs. 1,67,200; Depreciation Rs. 37,112—Rs. 3,79,110. The actuals under these heads are yet not known, nor is information yet available as to the expenditure of the year, so that the net result of the year cannot yet be stated. The estimates showed a surplus of Rs. 15,225: on the revenue side, they have been very closely worked up to, but it is anticipated that the net result will be a deficit, though it can hardly amount to any considerable sum.

The following statement giving the information in detail was then placed on the table:—

Summary of Bunder, Land, Dock and Port revenues collected and paid into the Bank:—

	Budget Estimates for year 1893-94.	Current Financial Year, 1893-94.	
		Month of March 1894.	Twelve Months from 1st April 1893.
Bunders and Land.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder	1,91,880	18,276	1,79,852
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	1,77,920	16,567	1,69,329
Elphinstone Estate	8,96,010	83,409	8,68,138
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	2,71,710	31,445	2,75,318
E. Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder	30,480	2,384	29,219
Miscellaneous Revenue	56,750	7,637	53,111
Warehouses	2,24,000	14,814	1,68,656
Total	18,48,750	1,78,532	17,43,623
Wet Docks	21,80,550	2,45,533	23,42,403
Dry Dock	1,10,000	9,805	56,504
Port Dues, &c.	1,49,000	16,435	1,45,490
Gross Total	42,88,300	4,46,305	42,88,020
Add other items	43,700	466	43,741
Total	43,32,000	4,46,771	43,31,761

	Last Financial Year, 1892-93.	
	Month of March 1893.	Twelve Months from 1st April 1892.
Bunders and Land.	Rs.	Rs.
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder	16,174	1,84,401
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	17,468	1,71,576
Elphinstone Estate	82,662	8,61,071
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	28,392	2,72,283
Esmael Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder	3,630	29,745
Miscellaneous Revenue	12,457	59,158
Warehouses	13,223	1,81,759
Total	1,74,006	17,59,993
Wet Docks	2,35,037	21,12,350
Dry Dock	14,550	96,918
Port Dues, &c	15,149	1,49,427
Gross Total	4,38,742	41,18,688
Add other items	717	74,015
Total	4,39,459	41,92,703

Read proceedings of the Land Committee, dated 27th March 1894, relative to the scheme for carrying out the approaches to the proposed Wadi Bunder overbridge as follows:—Submitted correspondence as follows: Letter to the Municipal Commissioner, No. 4797, dated 23rd December 1892. Letter from the President, Municipal Corporation, No. 12275, dated 16th February 1893. Letter to the Municipal Commissioner, No. 607, dated 20th February 1893. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 26317, dated 6th March 1893. Report by the Engineer, No. 669, dated 22nd March 1893. Letter to the Municipal Commissioner, No. 1053, dated 25th March 1893. Letter to the Municipal Commissiner, No. 1282, dated 13th April 1893. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 872, dated 14th April 1893. Letter to the Municipal Commissioner, No. 1409, dated 24th April 1893. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 3487, dated 19th May 1893. Report by the Engineer, No. 1330, dated 3rd June 1893. Letter to the President, Municipal Corporation, 3286, dated 29th September 1893. Letter from the President, Municipal Corporation, No. 13951, dated 22nd March 1894. Note by the Chairman, dated 22nd March 1894, proposing—That the Trustees should agree, as required by the Municipality, to make new drains along the low-level roads and to remove the sewer under the south approach, making the cost as under:—

	Works.	Supervision.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revised estimate	2,03,457	7,065	2,10,512
Add for drains	7,290	547	7,837
	2,10,747	7,612	2,18,349

That the Engineer's proposal to convert the two end spans of 30 feet into one of 65 feet, and to raise the third pier a foot, thereby throwing the toe of the approach 32 feet further south and preserving the same gradient should be approved, but that the next span of 32 feet should also be raised so as to give a minimum headway of 14¼ feet in the clear under both spans. That as the low-level roads will be simply approaches to the goods yards, they should be maintained at least at first as private roads instead of being handed over to the Municipality for maintenance as originally proposed, so that the Trustees may have the power, if necessary, of closing them when shunting is in progress and of regulating traffic to suit the requirements. That opportunity be taken, with reference to the possible extension of the firewood siding compound as a direct shipment depot, to get the Municipality to consent to permanently close as public streets the western portion of Malet Road, Nagpur Street, and the extreme end of Argyll Road north of Bhosawal Street, which will be virtually cut off by the bridge approach; that in this case the land they occupy will revert to the Trustees and can be adapted to traffic requirements, and that in consideration for this the Trustees should agree to widen Bhusawal Street to provide amply for the traffic from and to Argyll Road. Resolution.—The Chairman's proposals are approved, and should be recommended to the Trustees for adoption.

Resolution.—Approved as recommended by the Land and Railways Committee.

EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Resumed consideration of the following papers relative to the proposed extension of the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard at Wadi Bunder:—Memo. by the Chairman, dated 9th May 1893. Minutes by the Trustees. Note by Mr. J. M. Campbell, Acting Chairman, dated 12th July 1893. Trustees' Resolution, No. 248, dated 8th August 1893. Note by the Chairman, dated 6th December 1893. Note by Mr. J. M. Campbell, dated 23rd December 1893. Further memo. by the Chairman, dated 8th January 1894. Minutes by the Trustees on the foregoing papers. In accordance with the notice given in the Agenda paper, the Chairman proposed a resolution, which, with verbal amendments, was passed as follows:—

Resolution.—That Government be addressed with reference to their resolution of 6th October, 1892, appointing a Committee on the subject of the necessity or otherwise of the proposed extension of the Wadi Bunder Goods Yard, to the effect that the Trustees are willing that the Chairman should serve on the proposed Committee, if Government still think that one should be assembled, but that, after long and very careful consideration, the Trustees are of opinion—I. That, having in view (1) the requirements for space adjacent to the docks and wharf frontage for working traffic and for the storage of goods in transit; (2) the possibility of future dock extension; (3) the large sums, aggregating nearly Rs. 30 lakhs on construction, and say Rs. 1¼ lakhs *per annum* in maintenance spent by the Trustees on deep-water channels of approach from the south and east, giving access to the wharf frontage north of Prince's Dock; and (4) the large present and probable future development of the system of direct shipments, any extension of the Railway goods yard southwards, and any alienation of the land now vesting in the Trustees and lying between the Docks and the Goods Yard either east or west of the Frere Road is most undesirable. That any extension of the existing siding accommodation (which is now the property of the Trustees) in this locality, and any sheds or godowns, necessary for working the Port Trust dock and bunder traffic, and for accommodating direct shipments, should be left to be provided by the Trustees when occasion may require. That a very large portion of the space now in the occupation of the G. I. P. Railway at Wadi Bunder, and more particularly the northern half of the portion east of the Frere Road, is not at present occupied by sidings or goods sheds or for the *bona fide* purposes of a goods yard, but for the storage of materials and largely old materials; and generally the area particularly referred to is used wholly for the purposes of a Railway stores yard. That Government on a previous occasion declined to recognise that the Railway Company can claim land in the vicinity of the wharves for storage purposes, and the use of ground space immediately adjoining a valuable wharf frontage for such purposes is to be strongly deprecated. There would then be a very extensive area available for goods sidings and sheds on the north without encroaching on the limited space immediately north and north-west of the Prince's Dock. That the Trustees further believe that the proposals they have in view for the accommodation of direct shipments will altogether obviate the necessity for any extension of the Railway goods yard at Wadi-Bunder; that those proposals are now, in part, under the consideration of the G. I. P. Railway authorities, and that, pending a decision thereon, they trust that Government will agree with them that the assembling of a committee is unnecessary. That the Trustees hope any apology for the delay in dealing with the question is unnecessary, having regard to the great importance of the issues involved and to the fact that, even while the matter has been before them, the aspect of the question has entirely changed by reason of the unexpectedly sudden development of the practice of direct shipments of produce. The facilities provided by the Trustees for this purpose have in the current year been availed of for upwards of 70,000 tons, whereas at the date of the Government order shipments under this system were pratically *nil*.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 27th March 1894, forwarding a letter from Messrs. Ralli Brothers, dated 19th instant, asking that they may be allowed to hold 42 compartments in the Ryan Market from 1st April 1894 to 30th November 1895, being 20 months instead of for one year as heretofore, with a view to create a term conterminous with that of their lease of a block in the Ryan Market, which terminates on 30th November 1895, and stating that he sees no objection to the request being complied with.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

COLONEL FIREBRACE.

Read letter from Lieutenant-Colonel F. Firebrace, R.E., dated 27th March 1894, stating that Government having accorded to him 8 months' furlough, he proposes to avail himself of it by the mail steamer leaving Bombay on the 7th April 1894, and requesting that, if it is necessary to resign his seat on the Board, his letter may be considered as the intimation; if not, any needful action may be taken.

Resolution.—Colonel Firebrace should be granted leave of absence for 8 months from 7th instant, and Government should be asked to appoint a person to act as Trustee in his absence in the terms of section 13 of the Act.

Read letter from Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., dated 8th February 1894, stating that the S. S. "Clan Sinclair" arrived in November last with two engine frames and two boilers weighing in all 47 tons and 7 cwts., which were lifted from the steamer by the 30-ton crane at the Prince's Dock and lowered into lighters alongside the wharf without being landed, that they have paid the bill for crane charges, amounting to Rs. 194-6-5 at Rs. 4 per ton, as also that for wharfage amounting to Rs. 236-12-0 at Rs. 5 per ton: and pointing out that, although the Act empowers the Trustees to charge both cranage and wharfage dues on such cargo, it is against the best interests of the Port to levy fees, which at Rs. 9 per ton must be close upon the rates paid to the steamer for carrying cargo from England; and requesting the Trustees to consider the matter with the hope that they may see their way to refund the wharfage and restrict their charges in future cases to the crane charge rate. Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 16th March 1894, stating that, in his opinion, the Trustees are entitled to a charge for the use of the wharf, and suggesting, as the full charge has been found to press heavily, that transhipment fees be levied instead, which are only one-third of the ordinary wharfage fees. Read proceedings of the Docks Committee, stating that they consider the Secretary's proposal of transhipment fees (one-third wharfage) plus cranage is a very equitable one.

Resolution.—Approved as recommended by the Docks Committee.

Submitted letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 29th March 1894, forwarding the following tenders for the supply of coals for the remaining nine months of this year:—Dadabhoy Hormusjee & Co., C. J. Khumbatta & Co., P. Nusserwanjee & Co., and recommending that the lowest tender—that of Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee & Co.—be accepted. The papers having been circulated were not read. Read Trustees' minutes thereon.

Resolution.—The lowest tender should be accepted as recommended by the Engineer.

Resolution.—On the motion of the Chairman, the following Committees were appointed for the year 1894-95:—Land and Railways Committee.—Mr. W. C. Hughes, The Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Macdonell, Mr. H. A. Acworth, I.C.S., Mr. J. M. Campbell, I.C.S., Lieut.-Colonel F. Firebrace, R.E., and Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram. Harbour and Pilotage Committee.—Mr. W. C. Hughes, Captain J. Hext, R.N. (on leave), Captain A. Campbell, R.I.M. (acting), Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, and Mr. J. M. Shields.

Finance and Establishment Committee:—Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. H. A. Acworth, I.C.S., Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram. Docks Committee:—Mr. W. C. Hughes, The Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Macdonell, The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Lieut.-Col. F. Firebrace, R. E., Captain J. Hext, R. N. (on leave), Captain A. Campbell, R.I.M. (acting), Mr. L. R. W. Forrest. Bunders Committee:—Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Mr. J. M. Campbell, I.C.S., The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. I. M. Shields.

The following papers were laid on the table:—Letter from the Port Officer, dated 27th March 1894, reporting that on 23rd instant a native boat, with a cargo of oil, coir rope and mats struck on a rock near Butchers Island, immediately filled, and turned bottom upwards; that the crew were saved, but the cargo was lost; and that the boat was on the 25th idem towed into Bellair Basin and there stranded.

Letter from the Port Officer, dated 30th March 1894, reporting that prow No. 2602, with a cargo of rice, sank off Wari Bunder on the morning of that day; that the crew were picked up by a boat from the Dredger "Kuphus" and the cargo removed from the prow; and that the vessel will be taken by the owner into Frere Basin to bale her out.

Letter from the Port Officer, dated 31st March 1894, reporting that a native boat, laden with cocoanuts, capsized on the 30th instant near the Carnac Bunder wall; that no lives were lost; that portion of the cargo was saved; and that the boat has been taken clear of other craft into Carnac Basin.

Letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 30th March 1894, reporting the occurrence of a fire on Elphinstone Estate on 29th idem, and stating that the damage caused by the fire is estimated at Rs. 2,000.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week to 30th Mar. 1894.	Total from 1st Apl. 1893 to 30th Mar. 1894.	For week to 30th Mar. 1893.	Total from 1st Apl. 1892 to 30th Mar. 1893.
Vessels piloted into harbour	21	986	18	1,059
„ piloted out of harbour	17	969	24	1,047
„ transported	18	788	14	786
„ attended to	...	53	...	63
„ warped	...	93	2	29
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCKS.				
Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock	14	431	5	428
Victoria Dock	11	385	5	341
Total	25	816	10	769
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock	12	431	10	433
Victoria Dock	9	382	8	333
Total	21	813	18	766
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock	13	...	13	...
Victoria Dock	13	...	13	...
Total	26	...	26	...
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS.				
Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	5	214	7	221
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	2	158	3	151
Total	7	372	10	372

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	During Week.			Total.			
	No.	Period of occupation.	Tonnage.	From 1st April 1893 to 31st Mar. 1894.		From 1st April 1892 to 31st Mar. 1893.	
				No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
For week ending 31st Mar. 1894.							
Vessels under 985 tons subject to minimum charge.							
S. S. Vasna* contd. from last week	..	1 day*	...	...	...	...	...
S. S. Shiravati†	1	1 day†	200	54	18919	54	25240
S. S. Zuari†	1	1 day†	218				
Vessel charged on tonnage—							
S.S. Brahmani* contd. from last week	...	1 day*	...	...	...	...	...
S. S. Sabarmati‡	1	1 day†	1014	52	111430	66	166985
S. S. Akbar‡	1	1 day‡	2244				
Total	4	3 days	3676	106	130349	120	191225

* † ‡ Docked together.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

The "Inda Prakash" writes:—The interesting ceremony of unveiling the bust of Sir George Birdwood in the Library-hall of the University took place on last Tuesday in the presence of a representative assembly of Europeans and Indians. A memorial fund was started four years back to commemorate the distinguished services of Sir George to this country, and many prominent citizens of Bombay came forward with subscriptions to join the movement, and the bust unveiled by H. E. Lord Harris last Tuesday was the result of that movement. Sir George Birdwood's services to this country in general and to this city in particular are great and various. It is some twenty-six years since he left India, but his active interest in the people of this country is still as great as ever, and the loving remembrance in which he is held by the various communities of this city is only too well deserved. India has not got a truer or wiser friend. His unselfish and energetic exertions to popularize Eastern art among the Westerns are as well known as the kindly sympathy and love he bears towards the people of this land. It falls to the lot of but very few men to inspire a foreign people with that love and regard which Sir George has secured from the Indians by his disinterested and inestimable services to this country. By honouring one who has done so much and in so many fields, Bombay has honoured itself.

A PASTEUR INSTITUTE FOR INDIA.

The "Indian Spectator" writes:—So little of a case appears to us to have been made out at the Town-Hall meeting in favour of Pasteur Institute for India, that it was scarcely necessary to oppose the movement at a public meeting. But some sort of protest was called for, if only to show that the public was alive to its responsibility in the matter. And we are glad the protest was delivered with all the weight of professional and social authority. The officials, from Lord Harris down, do not seem quite to have committed themselves. May we hope they will try to keep an open mind on the question that has not yet been settled—and probably never will be—in the home of free inquiry and ingenious fads?

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" discourses:—Dr. K. N. Bahadurji gave an effective counterblast to the advocates of Pasteurism at the Framji Cowasji Institute on Wednesday last. The public meeting, before whom he most ably and scientifically discoursed in eloquent terms for more than an hour, was a pleasing contrast to the bogus affair which, at the beck of certain high authorities was able to call together no more than 200, all told, of the Fashionable Society—the so-called "friends and supporters" of the flaming street placards—at the Town-Hall on Friday week! Those who care to understand what Pasteurism in reality is must study the full text of Dr. Bahadurji's speech. It is is indeed a most valuable contribution to the local literature on the subject, brimful as it is of facts and arguments and statistics. The Parsee doctor has broken the charm. He has dispelled many a long delusion. He has, in short, unmasked this imposture, unscientific of the latter days of the nineteenth century. And we are all grateful indeed that the agitators of the bogus "public" meeting gave him the opportunity to make the public keenly alive to the utter vacuity of this new nostrum. That it is an utterly unscientific and worthless nostrum is conclusively proved by the fact of Pasteurism being proscribed by law in Austria and Germany and being absolutely condemned by a sober Commission of experts in the United Kingdom.

Says the "Gujerati":—If Mr. Hankin, who was good enough to tell the public that those who differed from his views regarding the merits of a Pasture Institute in India, possessed no brains, had been present at Wednesday's meeting, held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, he would have himself admitted on hearing Dr. Bahadurji's address that the lecturer was unquestionably endowed with brains of a very superior order. He would have also seen that the meeting was really representative of the different sections of the native community and realized for himself that a strong body of public opinion is entirely opposed to the establishment of a Pasteur Institute for the purpose of providing a fat berth to some one at the expense of the Indian public. Dr. Bahadurji showed to the satisfaction of his audience that Pasteur's hydrophobic cure is yet in an experimental stage and not accepted by some of the greatest leaders of medical thought in Europe. He differentiated the small-pox vaccination system and Mr. Pasteur's method and endeavoured to prove that the latter was opposed to the canons and principles of true scientific reasoning and investigation.

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks:—It is hard to say which of the two civic elections is the better—Mr. Roughton's as Chairman of the Standing Committee, or Mr. Dharamsi's as President of the Corporation. Both are independent citizens, and tried friends of the people. Both of them try to represent the popular sides of questions before them. The public at large, therefore, will rejoice at the election of both. We may add that Mr. Roughton, as an Englishman, has had subtler influence to withstand, greater difficulties to contend against. All the greater honour to him for the stand he generally takes. Of Mr. Dharamsi also it may be said that he has won the confidence of the entire public—which is a greater honour than any our little great men are hankering for.

The "Native Opinion" states:—As was expected, Mr Dharamsi has been elected President of the Municipal Corporation with an unanimous voice. The very fact of there being no opposition to the proposal is an evidence of popular appreciation of the services of Mr. Dharamsi to the people. As we said, he has worked long for the people and has considerably added to his experience by long and varied travel in Europe and America. The centre of attraction was indeed the Chicago Exhibition, but Mr. Dharamsi lost no time to visit every centre of civilization in the West. Among other things, Municipal government in Europe must have formed a topic of considerable attention, and thus the experience collected there, whether in the direction of Municipal economics or a strong Municipal administration, his election as President may be expected to influence considerably local self-government. Our presidential elections have been always judicious, and we have no doubt Mr. Dharamsi will justify his claims to have his name enshrined in the long galaxy of former Presidents by work actually done.

The "Subodha Patrika" remarks:—We are glad to find that Mr. Roughton has been elected Chairman of the Standing Committee of our Municipal Corporation for the year 1894-95. Mr. Roughton is a man of thorough independence of character and public spirit, and has always guarded the interests of the rate-payers, both in the Standing Committee and in the Corporation. In the new position of increased responsibility, Mr. Roughton will doubtless have opportunities of doing greater good to the rate-payers, and his election to the Chairmanship is less of an honour to him than his acceptance of it is to the members of the Committee and the public of Bombay.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" says:—We consider is a most fortunate conjunction the advent of Mr. Dharamsi to the Presidential chair, and that of Mr. Roughton to the chair of the Standing Committee. We do not know whether in the whole history of the Corporation it has happened that an expert and trained lawyer has presided over each of the two bodies. Both are popular. Both are men of consummate tact and judgment. Both are keen and jealous enough to guard the constitution of the city from the arbitrary encroachments of the "executive autocracy" to which one of the speakers pointedly referred. Both again have an "economic conscience." Mr. Roughton, it is superfluous to say, rendered signal service to the tax-payers on the occasion of the last Municipal budget. His hearty co-operation in bringing Municipal expenditure to balance Municipal income has had the highest praise of all citizens. And we are quite sure that Mr. Roughton will shed further lustre on himself and on the Municipality by the ability, conscientious integrity, and unprejudiced mind he may bring to the discharge of his new position.

The "Gujerati" observes:—Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi has been elected President of the Corporation with the unanimous voice of his colleagues, both native and European. The office of the president is the highest civic honour any citizen could aspire to, and it is a matter of great satisfaction to the public that this time the distinction has fallen upon a deserving Mahomedan gentleman who has already made his mark in the Corporation. Unfortunately for the progress of this city we have not many Mahomedans like Mr. Budruddin Tyebjee, the Hon. Mr. Sayani and Mr. Dharamsi. The first stood in the very forefront of our most distinguished public men. The second was four years ago raised to the presidential chair of the Corporation for his valuable services, and now occupies a prominent place in the public activity of this city. Mr. Dharamsi has by his modesty and sound judgment won the esteem and respect of all classes of the native community. His experience both as a member of the Corporation and for some time as a member of the Standing Committee, his legal knowledge and judicial temperament, and his tact and courtesy fit him for the post to which he has been raised. That he is greatly esteemed and respected by the members of his community is well evidenced by the round of festivities held in his honour after his return from a long voyage to Europe, America, China and Japan. We are glad Mr. G. W. Roughton has been elected Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee for the year 1894-95. As was justly observed by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, Mr. Roughton has during the last 12 months as a member of the Committee, shown strong common sense, complete freedom from prejudice and anxious solicitude for the interests of the Municipality. Mr. K. N. Kabrajee echoed the general sense when he remarked that Mr. Roughton had shown himself worthy of all trust not only by his colleagues but by the public at large. Other members also of the Committee spoke highly of his business-like habits, sense of justice and vigilance in regard to matters of principle. It is a matter of regret that the European members of the Corporation as well as the Standing Committee have begun to show symptoms of flagging zeal. It is, therefore, the more gratifying to see Mr. Roughton's services rewarded by his election to the Chair of the Standing Committee.

WRITERS AND READERS.

It is hoped that Mr. Ruskin's new work, Verona; and Other Lectures, will be ready before the end of April. There is to be a large-paper edition, on unbleached hand-made paper, with India proofs. The price of this will be 30s.—double the price of the ordinary edition—and it is limited 250 copies. The illustrations consists of a frontispiece in colour; and eleven photogravure plates from drawings by the author. The frontispiece, a detail from the tomb of Can Signorio, illustrates, as most of the pictures do, the lecture from which the book takes its title, Verona, and its Rivers.

The first four volumes of the new Naturalist's Library, which Dr. Bowdler Sharpe is editing, are to be ready this month. They are British Birds, by Dr. Bowdler Sharpe; Monkeys, by Mr. H. O. Forbes; Marsupials, by Mr. R. Lydekker, and Butterflies, with special reference to British species, by Mr. W. F. Kirby. Altogether there are to be twenty-five volumes the last three being on fishes, by Professor Traquair. Each volume is to run to something over 300 pages, and will have from twenty to forty couloured engravings. The price is a popular one, 6s., and the volumes will appear at intervals as they get ready.

What has been stated in reference to the new quarterly which Messrs. Mathews and Lane are bringing out is now supplemented by the prospectus. The "Yellow Book" is to cost 5s. net, and will contain no advertisements other than publishers' lists. It is to be printed on special paper of a handy size, bound in limp yellow cloth, with a striking picture on the cover, and each number will contain about 260 pages. In the reproduction of pictures, an effort is to be made to surpass even the best results obtained in France and America. Of the illustrations there is to be a series of new and artistic bookplates. As has been mentioned, the illustrations will for the most part have nothing to do with the letterpress—that is to be one of the distinct features of the quarterly.

As to the literary side of the "Yellow Book," the idea is to present a fresh, brilliant, varied, and diverting table of contents. In many ways its contributors are to employ a freer hand than we have been accustomed to in less up-to-date periodicals. There are to be no serials, but complete stories may sometimes run to a considerable length. While the "Yellow Book" is always to seek after a delicate, decorous and reticent mien and conduct it is never to be without the courage of its modernness, and does not propose to tremble at the frown of Mrs. Grundy. In a word, the idea is to pervade the quarterly with the new, the more eager literary spirit of the times—it will be charming, it will be daring, it will be distinguished.

This is the projectors' final summary of their intentions:—It will be a book—a book to be read and placed on one's shelves, and read again; a book in form, a book in substance; a book beautiful to see and convenient to handle; a book with style, a book with finish; a book that every book-lover will love at first sight; a book that will make book-lovers of many who are now indifferent to books. Certainly the ideal is high enough. Of the principal authors who are to contribute a list has been given. Besides Sir Frederic Leighton, the reserve of artistic talent is to include Mr. Aubrey Beardsley, Mr. Anning Bell, Mr. Charles W. Furse, Mr. L. B. Goold, Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen, Mr. William Hyde, Mr. Laurence Housman, Mr. J. T. Nettleship, Mr. Bernard Partridge, Mr. Joseph Pennell, and Mr. Walter Sickert.

Mr. F. C. Danvers's work on The Portuguese in India, which Messrs. Allen are issuing, is likely to be ready about the middle of May. Briefly described, it is a history of the rise and decline of the Portuguese Empire in the East. The early conquests of Portugal in India have been dealt with by various writers. Of the later Portuguese developments in India there is, however, little account in the English language, excepting an old Spanish translation which only comes down to 1640. Mr. Danvers, in setting out briefly, but fully, the whole story of the Portuguese in India, has had the advantage of being able to consult official documents at Lisbon. He has also had access to Dutch archives bearing on his subject at the Hague.

The three-volume novel, The Green Bay Tree, on which Mr. W. H. Wilkins and Mr. Herberts Vivian have collaborated is to be issued almost at once by Messrs. Hutchinson. Under the pseudonym of W. H. de Winton, Mr. Wilkins has already written seven novels. The high aim and purpose of one of them attracted a word of appreciation from Mr. Gladstone. The Green Bay Tree is an entire reversal of the conventional story, in which virtue always triumphs at the end of the day. It shows quite the other side of the shield, the triumph of the scheming, the wicked, who flourish like a green bay tree. For the rest, the novel takes a good deal of notice, from an inside point of view, of political, social and university life in these times.

The Emersonian and Carlylean spirit, or point of view, is at last becoming acclimatised in France. A translation of several of the best of Emerson's Essays, by M. J. Will, has just been published in Paris, under the title Sept Essais, with a preface by Maurice Maeterlinck. M. Maurice Barres, in a recently-written essay, says that this volume is one of the many signs that a new climate has evolved it self in literary Paris and he refers to two, other new books, Eleusis, Causeries sur la Cite Interieure, by M. Camille Mauclair, and Centaure, by M. Gabriel Sarrazin, as manifestations of the same climate.

On the occasion of the fiftieth performance by Madame Sarah Bernhardt of their poetic drama Izeyl, the authors, MM. Armand Silvestre and Eugene Merand, presented the 'diva' with a copy of the play written by themselves on Japanese vellum each auther copying the part for which he is responsible. The curious thing is that M. Silvestre wrote the first and fourth acts entirely, while his partner did the same for the second and third—a new departure in collaboration.

Here is another amusing specimen of the publisher's puff which we take from a letter accompanying a new edition of a work of fiction:—"A———" in its liberary form was largely sought for and widely read. It has been truly described as one of the most powerfully-written books this talented author has yet produced, engrossing throughout and enthralling in interest. The story is constructed with real skill and told with vigour and directness.

An exact correspondent writes:—"The "St. James's Gazette" revives, as a propos of Easter, the distich:—

When our Lord falls on our Lady's lap
There shall light upon England some mishap.

As it has long been given by good authorities, the prophecy really runs:—

When our Lord falls in our Lady's lap
Then England look out for some mishap.

And it does not apply to Easter, but to Good Friday, as consideration of the wording might show. It means, and can mean nothing else, when the day of the Crucifixion concurs with Lady Day then will this country meet with misfortune. But the concurrence has come in 1502, 1513, 1527, 1591, 1608, 1687, 1692, 1785, 1796, 1842, 1853, and 1864, and they do not seem to have been exceptionally unfortunate years."

The late Louis Kossuth was a prolific writer, but his works are, of course, mostly in the Magyar language. As is well known, he learned English while in prison, with the assistance only of a Bible, a dictionary, and a copy of Shakespeare's works. The first literary attempt he made in our language was when he personally revised and corrected his famous lecture The Future of Nations, which in 1852 was published in New York. He also superintended in London the printing of his speeches, which were issued in book form under the title War in the East, and the Alliance with Austria. This was in the course of the Crimean campaign. His most pretentious book, Memories of my Exile, of which the English version was issued by Messrs. Cassell and Co. in 1880, was translated from the original Magyar by F. Jausz.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs:—It appears that Pierre Loti is not roving Asia Minor and Palestine for mere personal gratification. The expedition is part of the enterprise of a New York paper, in the columns of which full accounts will be published from day to day. The distinguished traveller is having all his expenses paid, and on delivering his manuscript into the hands of the editor, he will receive 50,000 francs before publication, reserving to himself book copyright. Taking one year with another, the author of Mon Frere Yves derives from his pen an income of from 120,000 to 150,000 francs.

Mrs. Sara Jeannette Duncan's two-volume novel, A Daughter of To-day, is to appear in May. It is an up-to-date society study.—Mr. Stanley Weyman is said to be contemplating the writing of an English historical novel. If he decides on this, he will most probably select the period of the Revolution of 1688.—Miss Bessie Hatton's novel of stage life and convent life, Enid Lyle, is to be published by Messrs. Chapman, shortly.—Messrs. Blackwood have in the press a new three-volume novel, Red Cap and Blue Jacket. The author is Mr. George Dunn.

Messrs. Isbitter are shortly to bublish a book of sermons entitled The Tenderness of Christ, by the Bishop of Winchester. They have also coming a volume of sermons by the Rev. W. J. Dawson, The Comrade Christ, and almost at once a small work, The Heroic in Missions, which the Rev. A. R. Buckland has written.—The Diary of a Cavalry Officer in the Peninsular War is to be issued next week by Messrs. Swan Sonenschein. Colonel Tompkinson wrote his diary on the spot, and what he says is likely to clear up some disputed military matters in reference to the Peninsular campaign.

NOTICES.

CHAMPAGNE
CLOS ST-URBAIN
Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.
Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
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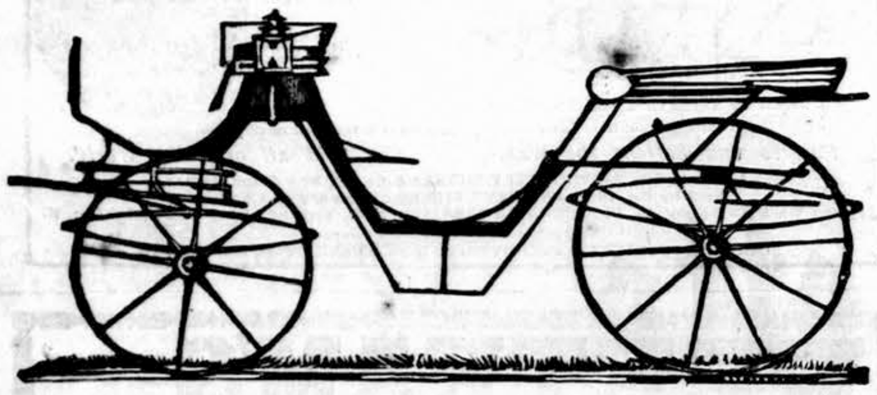

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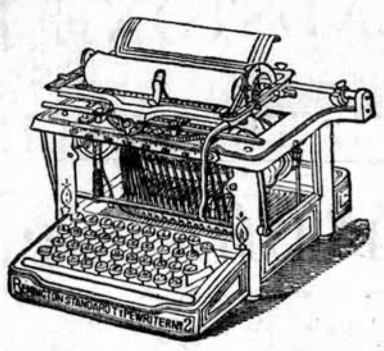

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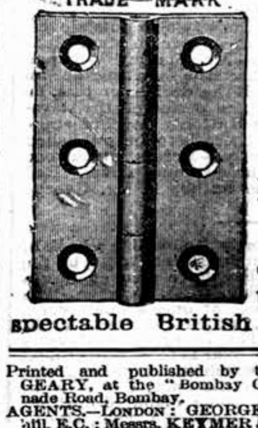

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